THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 51. New York and Chicago, July 4, 1914. No. 1.

LIGHTER IMPORTS OF FRESH MEATS.

Imports of fresh meats at the port of New York during the past week were lighter than in recent weeks. Fresh beef arrivals totalled 33,310 quarters, compared to 44,263 quarters last week. There were no receipts of foreign mutton or lamb, against 17,463 carcasses received last week. Of the beef arrivals, 11,841 quarters chilled and 14,087 quarters frozen came direct from South America, the balance arriving via England.

MAY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of May, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 233,081 lbs. colored and 8,249,296 lbs. uncolored, or a total of 8,482,377 lbs. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are as follows:

	Pounds.
May, 1913	11,595,865
June	8,197,874
July	7,945,414
August	9,210,708
September	13,187,317
October	15,181,114
November	14,378,296
December	15,120,490
January, 1914	13,602,038
February	13,182,040
March	12,310,554
April	9,834,604
May	8,482,377

COTTON CROP AND CONDITIONS.

A total area of 36,960,000 acres of cotton is in cultivation in the United States, according to the preliminary estimate of the Department of Agriculture announced this week. This compares with 37,458,000 acres the revised estimate of acreage in cultivation a year ago, 37,089,000 acres picked last year, 34,283,000 in 1912 and 36,045,000 acres in 1911.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 79.6 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 74.3 per cent. on May 25 this year, 81.8 per cent. on June 25 last year and 80.7 per cent. the ten year average on June 25.

The conidtion of the crop is slightly more than 1 per cent. below the average condition on June 25 for the past ten years. Bad weather early in the season caused a low condition in a number of States, but during June conditions in those localities improved greatly. In Texas, where on May 25 the condition was 65 per cent. of a normal, the June 25 report showed a condition of 74 per cent.; in Oklahoma it improved from 68 to 79, in North Carolina from 76 to 82, and in South Carolina from 72 to 81.

The area in cultivation is 498,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent. less than the revised acreage in cultivation a year ago.

The 1914

Meat Packers' Convention

will be held at

CHICAGO

October 19, 20 and 21

It's not a bit too early to begin to get ready

Save the Dates !

SACCHARIN WINS IN MISSOURI.

The Missouri Supreme Court has decided that the State law prohibiting the use of saccharin in soft drinks is unconstitutional. The suit was brought by agreement by the State food commissioner against the Empire Bottling Company, of St. Louis, to test the law.

Saccharin is about five hundred times sweeter than sugar, and the manufacturers contend that it was impossible to use the product to excess, for the reason that excessive quantities produced the opposite effect —a bitter instead of a sweet taste. They contended, also, that a regulation of the United States Department of Agriculture prohibiting the use of saccharin in foods, excepting in foods intended for invalids, was really an argument for saccharin as against sugar, inasmuch as saccharin, if good for invalids, must be all right for persons in normal health.

STICKERS TO MARK WEIGHTS.

The federal net weight law authorities will permit the use of stickers or stencils to mark net weight until the present supply of labels is exhausted, after which the net weight must appear as a part of the label. In a bulletin on this point issued this week Secretary George L. McCarthy of the American Meat Packers' Association says:

Under the new National Net Weight Law the use of stencils or stickers will per permitted to mark the net weight until the present supply of labels is exhausted and sufficient leeway up to a year will be allowed to use all the present stock on hand. The stencils or stickers should be put upon the label and not upon any other portion of the can or carton or package, and should be of such size as to be readily observable, following the general rule as to making the information not so obscure as to be overlooked by the purchaser.

FEDERAL WEIGHT LAW RULINGS.

Dr. C. L. Alsberg, chief of the federal Bureau of Chemistry, under whose direction the federal weight and measure law is administered, has ruled that if two or more packages of food, each of which bears a statement of the quantity of the contents on the outside thereof, in conformity with the Food and Drugs Act as amended March 3, 1913, and the regulations thereunder, are placed in a box, bag, barrel, crate, or similar container for convenience in shipping only, it is not required that the quantity of the contents shall be stated also on such box, bag, barrel, or other container. If, however, the quantity of the contents be stated on any such box, bag, barrel, or container, the statement should be plain and correct.

In regard to statement of weight and character of contents Dr. Alsberg says:

"Section (b) of Food Inspection Decision No. 154 was intended to exclude from the statement of the net weight of food products in package form all linings of packages, premiums which might be inclosed in the package of food, printed circulars, and similar objects sometimes inclosed. It was not intended to exclude brine, sirup, oil, or the usual condiments which are a necessary part of canned foods; the statement of the quantity of the contents may include such substances.

The regulations, Food Inspection Decision No. 154, apply only to the marking of the quantity of the contents, and are not intended to treat of questions of misbranding as to the nature of the contents, to questions of adulteration by mixing and packing water with the product, or of substitutions of cheaper and inferior substances for the product. Violations of this character are covered by different paragraphs of the act and are subject to Food Inspection Decision No. 144.

275625

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT INDUSTRY

What Head of the U. S. Meat Inspection Service Found There

By A. D. Melvin, Chief Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

(Continued from last week.)

Steamship Service from South America.

There is but one steamship company plying between Argentina and New York, namely, the Lamport & Holt Line, which at present has five vessels with a biweekly service. Two of these vessels are now equipped with refrigerator beef boxes, and it is understood that some of the others are to be likewise equipped. It was also said that this line would shortly acquire three vessels from the Nelson Line which are already equipped with refrigerators, and which have been plying between South America and England.

Since many of the transatlantic steamers are already equipped with refrigerator boxes, it would be very easy to supply United States markets with South American meats by transshipment by way of England, although this would probably call for a somewhat higher rate than direct shipments to the United States.

During 1912-13, according to the report of the Argentine Commission to the International Refrigeration Congress, there were 91 steamships equipped with refrigerating facilities, and engaged in transporting chilled and frozen meat from Argentina to England. These ships have a storage capacity approximating 20,000,000 cubic feet, which is equivalent to space for between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 pounds of meat.

Freight on the refrigerator steamers from Argentina to England is about 1 cent a pound.

Supply of Cattle and Sheep in South America.

The latest authentic statistics of the number of cattle and sheep in the principal stock-raising countries of South America are as follows:

Country.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Argentina (1908 census)	29,116,625	67,211,754
Argentina (1912)	29,016,000	[1]80,401,486
Uruguay (1908 census)	8,192,602	26,286,296
Brazil (estimated)	25,000,000	....
Paraguay (estimated)	5,500,000	214,060

[1]The estimate for sheep is for 1911.

For comparison the number of cattle and sheep in certain other countries of the world is given below:

Country.	Cattle.	Sheep.
North America:		
United States (1913)	58,386,000	51,873,000
Canada (1912)	7,103,702	2,393,950
Mexico (1902)	5,142,457	3,424,430
Europe:		
United King. (1912)	11,909,469	28,951,469
France (1911)	14,552,430	16,425,330
Germany (1912)	20,158,738	5,787,848
Australasia:		
Australia (1911)	11,358,977	92,897,368
New Zealand (1911)	2,020,171	23,996,126

The proportion of cattle to population in various countries is shown in Table 9.

The Future Supply in South America.

During the early part of the year there was considerable discussion in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil regarding the slaughtering of cows and calves and its effect in decreasing the number of cattle. Many suggested that the slaughter of cows and calves be prohibited by law in order that the number of cattle might be increased.

Several statements appeared in the press that Argentina and Uruguay had passed laws prohibiting the slaughter of female cattle. It appears, however, that this was not correct, but the subject was considered by the legislature of Argentina, and a committee was appointed by the Rural Society to investigate the matter. This committee reported that the increase in price which stock raisers were receiving for their cattle had produced the effect of stopping the slaughter of female cattle.

On account of this increase in the price of cattle many are now converting the grain lands into alfalfa pasture lands as a means for increasing the number of cattle. No action was taken by the legislature, as it was believed that trade conditions would regulate the matter.

The export duty on live cattle from Uruguay was increased so as to avoid any depletion of the herds of that country.

In the State of Sao Paula, Brazil, the legislature passed a law placing an export tax upon female cattle shipped out of that State, but providing that when such cattle were replaced by pure-bred cattle the tax was very much less.

While statistics show that Argentina is already slaughtering up to the limit of its present stock of cattle, that country has such resources for cattle raising that it is easily possible for the stock raisers to bring about a large increase in the meat output if present prices are maintained, which, with the opening of the United States market, seems very probable.

The absence of American banks in these South American countries, and the lack of an American line of steamers, are handicaps to commerce between the United States and South America. The establishment of such banking and transportation facilities would probably be strong factors in promoting closer trade relations.

Table 9—Proportion of Cattle to Population.

Country.	Population.	Cattle per head of population.	Approximate annual surplus (+) or deficiency (—)*.
South America:			
Argentina (1910)	7,123,663	4.04	+4,739,596
Uruguay (1908)	1,094,686	7.48	+1,482,126
Brazil (estimated)	21,580,000	1.16	+1,917,000
Paraguay (estimated)	800,000	6.87	+ 985,700
North America:			
United States (1912)	95,410,503	.61	—1,952,872
Canada (1911)	7,204,772	.99	+ 392,487
Mexico (1910)	15,063,207	.34	— 477,830
Europe:			
United Kingdom (1911)	45,365,599	.26	—4,098,906
France (1911)	39,601,509	.37	—1,049,665
Germany (1910)	64,925,993	.31	—2,460,851
Australasia:			
Australia (1911)	4,918,707	2.31	+1,569,123
New Zealand (1911)	1,021,066	1.97	+ 112,300

*This column is calculated on the basis of an annual increase of 20 per cent. on the total cattle in each country, and on an annual allowance for home consumption of one-seventh of an animal per capita for all countries except Mexico, France and Germany, for which the allowance is reduced to one-tenth.

ANOTHER FOOLISH POULTRY BILL.

It is reported from Washington that a bill has been introduced in Congress by Representative Cary prohibiting the sale in the District of Columbia of any poultry that, before being drawn, has been placed in cold storage. In recommending its passage the Committee on the District of Columbia refers to it as a measure designed to prevent the sale of cold stored undrawn poultry "under the representation that it is fresh."

That the committee got this wrong impression shows how carelessly the bill was even read, also that it was considereed upon an entirely wrong basis, says the New York Produce Review.

The measure has nothing whatever to do with the sale of cold-stored poultry as fresh, drawn or undrawn—it positively prohibits the sale of undrawn poultry from cold storage and its enactment would be a grave mistake. It has been proven empirically by the poultry trade through years of experience that undrawn poultry keeps in better condition than drawn poultry. The same fact, thoroughly known and understood by practical handlers, has been scientifically proven in thorough investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture, as the committee could have learned by making any reasonable inquiry in the matter—especially to the Food Research Laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry.

Legislation of this sort has been proposed time and again in some of the States, and killed by overwhelming testimony that drawn poultry will not keep in as good condition as undrawn, and we fondly hoped that the publication of the Department of Agriculture had finally put a quietus upon it. But what can be expected to result from such bungling consideration as has evidently been given to this proposition?

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN NORTHERN EUROPE

Possibilities of Increasing Our Trade in Those Countries

By Erwin W. Thompson, Commercial Agent U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first installment of a report by Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson to the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce on the trade conditions affecting cottonseed products and their competitors in Northern Europe. Mr. Thompson, who is a recognized trade authority, both technically and commercially, has just returned from a year's study of European trade conditions. His report will be of almost as much interest to meat producers and the meat trade as to the cottonseed products industry.]

What does the importing country do with the imported goods? What are the competing products? These are vital questions in any export problem. They influence methods of manufacture at home and limits of prices abroad.

Ramifications of these main questions are many and varied. What are the intermediate steps between producer and consumer? What are the essential and what the superficial points governing preferences for this or that competitor? What can the exporting country do to traverse these intermediate steps most profitably and finally meet the tastes and requirements of the customer?

Answers to some of these questions and discussions of relevant conditions suggesting further thought on the part of exporters are embodied in the following pages, which are written after the author's sojourn for more than a year among the ultimate users of cottonseed products in Europe.

A Thought Worth Remembering.

One of the results of this investigation is the thought that we should strive to improve our knowledge of how to utilize these valuable substances at home, thus rendering us less anxious about foreign markets and more encouraged to keep the prices high. An obvious benefit of this course would be a tendency to export finished products instead of raw materials.

Looking upon cottonseed cake and meal as a raw material for the manufacture of beef and butter, there is a chance to so develop a home industry of this sort that, even if we are not enabled to again export large quantities of beef, we might obtain the exact equivalent by reducing the imports.

The little country of Denmark feeds more than a tenth of a ton of cottonseed cake (besides other kinds of oil cake) per head of cattle per year and exports more than $40,000,000 worth of butter, which is over twice the value of all the cottonseed cake and meal we have ever exported in a single year. If we were to feed our 50,000,000 cattle at the same rate, the 5,000,000 tons of meal needed would be over twice as much as we have ever made.

But even if we fed up to the amount we make it should result in a great difference in the beef supply, not to mention the effect on the fertility of the soil. Just now we are devoting much too great a proportion of our meal to direct fertilizing. Not one of our foreign customers would think of wasting meal by plowing it into the earth.

In the matter of oil we have progressed much further, having learned its value as a food and having learned better and better each year how to make it acceptable as such. We are now exporting one-fifth of the production, as compared with one-half in 1900. One-fifth of our annual production, or, say 600,000 barrels, is now easily absorbed by Mediterranean and other Southern peoples who like their vegetables raw with liquid oil, and who are willing for a consideration to exchange olive oil for cottonseed oil; and by Northern peoples, who, though wanting hard fats, can make them most economically with cottonseed oils, either by mixing or by chemical treatment. Thus with no pressure to sell, we may devote our attention in the export markets to means for obtaining higher prices.

Oil and Meal in Germany.

Oil cakes and meals of various kinds have long been considered an indispensable article in the animal diet of Germany, where intensive agriculture and the production of more concentrated feeds has been necessary in view of the steady increase in population.

Of the total area of the Empire, about 63 per cent. is now under cultivation, 2 per cent. lying fallow, 26 per cent. in woods, leaving only 9 per cent. for cities, roads and industrial enterprises. Hence there would seem to be little possibility for an increase in cultivated area, and there remains for the extension of food supply the intensification of agriculture on existing areas and the importation of raw and manufactured products. Much has been done in both directions. No nation excels Germany in the application of science to agriculture and in the dissemination of practical scientific information to the remote and small farms.

The yield per acre in Germany of the principal food crops is now two or three times that of the United States, though 20 to 30 per cent. below that of Belgium, which is the highest in the world. There have been some changes in the kinds of crops grown, and in their relative importance, in order to insure the greatest net returns. These changes have been brought about by scientific farming, by fluctuations in value of product and labor in the world markets, and by the continually increasing facility for world exchanges of commodities.

The last cause is of the greatest importance, as it allows agricultural nations to cultivate specialties without regard to immediate home markets. In this way Germany has continued to diminish her oil and cake-producing crops, like flax, rape and sunflower, apparently finding it more profitable to import such products.

The Need of More Protein.

The value of milk, butter and cheese produced in Germany per year is over half a billion dollars, and beef a billion dollars, while the combined crop of wheat and rye is less than a billion dollars. Thus cattle are of paramount importance. It has been well known from the first that there could be no profitable development in cattle (which Germans have always held synonymous with good agriculture) and cattle products, or, indeed, in any farm animals, without more protein than could be derived from the available grain and potato crops, and there has been an increasing import of oil cake and meal to meet this deficiency.

The growing necessity for these products stimulated the importation of raw materials for the domestic oil mills and stimulated the growth of these mills until they now require the importation of nearly a million and a half tons of oilseeds. The increase in imports has been nearly 15 per cent. in the last five years. But even the large output of

(Continued on page 32.)

MEAT SITUATION IN GERMANY.

It appears that even meat imports have not relieved the meat situation in Germany. According to a report from Consul Donegan of Magdeburg attempts to satisfy the demands of the German meat consumption by the introduction of Russian meat during the past year failed to bring the hoped-for results, and were formally abandoned on April 1.

The annual meat consumption in the German Empire averages about 52 kilos (114.6 pounds) per capita, of which approximately 6 per cent. is furnished by foreign countries. In view of these facts, increased attention has been recently paid to the development of the inland meat production, and in this connection the animal census taken on December 1, 1913, is of interest.

A general count of slaughter animals in 1907 showed steady increases in all kinds, with the exception of sheep, since the first census taken in 1873. Then came the general count of December 2, 1912, the results of which, showing a decrease in stock of all kinds, were alarming. In order to establish beyond doubt the true status of the cattle industry, an extraordinary enumeration was made December 1, 1913. The preliminary results of this count show that the deficiency of 1912 has not only been made good, but a substantial increase over the figures of 1912 is even evident.

The following table gives the official statistics regarding the number of live stock in Germany according to the eight official countings:

Date of census.	Cattle. Number.	Sheep. Number.	Hogs. Number.	Goats. Number.
Jan., 1873	15,776,702	24,999,406	7,124,088	2,320,002
Dec., 1883	15,786,702	19,189,715	9,206,195	2,640,994
Dec., 1892	17,555,834	13,589,662	12,174,442	3,091,508
Dec., 1897	18,490,772	10,866,772	14,274,557	....
Dec., 1900	18,939,692	9,692,501	16,807,014	3,266,997
Dec., 1904	19,331,568	7,907,173	18,920,666	3,329,881
Dec., 1907	20,630,544	7,703,710	22,146,532	3,533,970
Dec., 1912	20,158,738	5,787,848	21,885,073	3,383,971
Dec., 1913*	20,944,258	5,504,195	25,591,794	3,535,697

*Preliminary figures.

An estimate of the total value of Germany's live stock on December 2, 1913, places it at about $3,094,000,000, while that of the four kinds of stock mentioned above is given at $2,285,000,000. According to official inquiries made in 1900 the value of the stock was about $1,271,872,000, which value has been almost doubled in the past 13 years. In 1912 it was $2,957,388,000, this sum not including poultry.

The total national wealth of Germany is estimated by Helfferich at $78,540,000,000; Steinman-Bucher places it somewhat higher, at $89,488,000,000 to $94,486,000,000. This would tend to show that live stock is a most important item of the Empire's wealth, and, consequently, the German farmer has reason to devote every effort toward increasing his herds and flocks.

Want a good position? Watch the "Wanted" page for the chances offered there.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packinghouse practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

YIELD OF HOG PRODUCTS.

A subscriber of The National Provisioner in Russia who desires to develop a pork packing business along modern American lines asks several very comprehensive questions, which are here answered as briefly and as much to the point as is possible under the circumstances. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me the average percentage yield of fats in pork packing in the United States?

The percentage of rendered lard per hog varies according to the various cuts of the hog, the condition of the market, and also the quality of the hog as to season, feed, breed, etc. A test of hogs which averaged 215 pounds, cut into domestic meats, showed as follows: Leaf lard, rendered, 2.82 per cent.; killing lard, rendered, 3.52 per cent.; cutting lard, rendered, 7.11 per cent.; making a total of 13.45 per cent. of rendered lard. Approximately, hogs cut for the domestic market run 3 per cent. leaf lard, rendered, and 10 per cent. prime steam lard.

Another test showed, on a 250-pound hog: Short cut hams, 12 per cent.; picnics, 8 per cent.; butts, 3 per cent.; loins, 9 per cent.; bellies, 14 per cent.; lard, 24 per cent.; making a total of 70 per cent. of meats and lard.

On the other hand, hogs cut into Wiltshires for the English market will run 60 per cent. sides and 5 per cent. rendered lard. Cut into long ribs, long cut hams and with lard rendered the percentages relatively are 35 per cent., 18 per cent. and 10 per cent., making a total 63 per cent. of finished product.

A test of hogs cut into long cut hams, Cumberland middles and rendered lard showed 18 per cent., 39 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively, while another test showed long cut hams, 16 per cent.; Cumberland middles, 36 per cent.; lard rendered, 13 per cent. Another test showed 36 per cent. short rib middles, 11 per cent. shoulders, 13 per cent. short cut hams and 13 per cent. rendered lard, making a total of 73 per cent. of meats and lard.

Yields of meats and lard must be determined by test from time to time, at the discretion of operators. It pays to keep posted on yields, tests being frequently made, under all existing and ever-changing conditions.

How can my business in Russia be developed into a packinghouse on the American basis, seeing that hogs and labor are considerably cheaper than in America?

Not knowing anything of conditions in Russia, it would be a hard matter to answer this question. We would advise as a primary move the purchase of all books to be had treating of American methods of operating a packinghouse, and compare same with your methods. Better still, get a man from this country.

How much offal is produced per hog in the United States, and what does an American packer get per hog for all his by-products?

Aside from available regular cuts of meats and lard—that is, hams, shoulders, backs, bellies and lard—there are other products, such as butts, brains; the back, tail, blade, neck, slip and other bones; cheekmeat, ears, feet, hearts, heads, hocks, kidneys, loins, livers, leaf lard, melts, plucks, tongues, trimmings, tenderloins, guts, casings, hair, blood, fertilizer, concentrated tankage, spare ribs, grease, cracklings, pharmaceutical raw material, sweetbreads, etc. The value of these depends upon the manipulation thereof and the market price.

As a rule, aside from available meats and lard, the packer places all the offal against the cost of production where figuring cost of regular cuts and lard. It is impossible to make a reliable figure on the value of hog products per hog on the average weight of each particular part of a hog. We have approximate figures, but would not attempt to set a standard. Variations are too wide, according to multitudinous conditions governing, to attempt a reliable basis.

The following test shows pounds per head of killing and cutting offal, also net yield of killing and cutting fats per head:

Test on 123 hogs, average live weight, 275 lbs.; yield, pounds, per head: Heads, 7; head fat, 3.41; jawbones, 1.55; cheek meat, .73; bone meat, .22; cheek meat fat, .16; ham facings, 2.32; caul and ruffle fat, 2.24; paunches, 1.87; pluck fat and gullets, 1.01; gut fat, 2.40; black guts, .32; pizzle strings, .12; livers, 2.85; lungs, 1.72; gall, .10; hearts, .65; scraper scraps, .99; weasand meat, .04; tongues, .86; tongue fat, .15; kidney scrap, .08; leaf lard, 7.32; scrap lard, .50; kidneys, .54; pig bags, 1.59. Raw fat and bones to tank, 3,313 lbs. Yield, 1,274 lbs. killing lard, or 10.36 lbs. per head. Raw cutting fat to tank, 3,264 lbs. Yield, 1,840 lbs. cutting lard, or 14.96 lbs. per head.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for $1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

Built for Repeat Orders—Not for Price

Satisfactory service for a period of more than 20 years is the splendid record of many Swenson evaporators in American packing houses and glue and rendering establishments. The results have made so much money for their owners that more than 225 Swenson evaporators are now in operation in these plants. More than half of our business at present is made up of these repeat orders from satisfied customers.

The Swenson is not the cheapest evaporator on the market, for many of the parts are made of materials much more expensive than used in other evaporators. Cheaper materials have been tried, and abandoned because they would not stand the constant heavy service for which Swensons are designed. Our copper tubes cost more than steel or charcoal iron, but they are cheaper in the long run, because they last so much longer.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-24

THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
New York and Chicago
Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York)
at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

George L. McCarthy, *President.*
Hubert Cillis, *Vice-President.*
Julius A. May, *Treasurer.*
Otto v. Schrenk, *Secretary.*
Paul I. Aldrich, *Editor.*

GENERAL OFFICES.
No 116 Nassau St., (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.
WESTERN OFFICES.
Chicago, Ill., 906 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 1553.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due The National Provisioner should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States	$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each	.10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.
President, James Craig, Jr. (Parker, Webb & Co.), Detroit, Mich.
Vice-President, Fred Krey (Krey Packing Co.), St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary, George L. McCarthy (The National Provisioner), New York.
Treasurer, George Zehler (Zehler Provision Co.), Cincinnati, Ohio.
Executive Committee: John J. Felin (John J. Felin & Co., Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Ralph W. E. Decker (Jacob E. Decker & Sons), Mason City, Iowa; Howard R. Smith (Jones & Lamb Co.), Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Miller (Miller & Hart, Inc.), Chicago, Ill.; John Theurer (Theurer-Norton Provision Co.), Cleveland, Ohio; Myron McMillan (J. T. McMillan Co.), St. Paul, Minn.; R. Mannheimer (Evansville Packing Co.), Evansville, Ind.; Charles J. Walsh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Fred R. Burrows (G. H. Hammond Co.), Chicago, Ill.

MARKETS FOR COTTON MEAL

No subject has been of more general interest during the past year than the cost of living in all of its phases. Diminishing herds of cattle and the import of beef have come in for more than the usual share of comment. Therefore a new publication of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce dealing with cattle feeding in Europe will be read with unusual interest. It is a report by Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson of a year's trip devoted to the study of various feeds and feeding methods in Europe.

The investigation was undertaken for the purpose of determining the conditions under which cotton-seed meal and cake and similar articles were sold and used in Europe, with the hope that such information might prove useful in promoting the export of these products.

According to this report there is an enormous consumption of oil meals of various kinds, as shown by the following figures (expressed in metric tons of 2,205 pounds): Germany, 1,417,920; United Kingdom, 1,206,108; Denmark, 564,715; Netherlands, 457,646—total of these countries, 3,646,389. Besides the cottonseed meal imported from the United States and Russia, and that manufactured in Germany and England from Egyptian and Indian cotton seed, much meal is made from linseed, sunflower seed, rape seed, sesame, peanuts, soya beans and palm kernels.

Although American cottonseed meal is a prime favorite in some of these countries, it comprises only 14 per cent. of the total of oil meals and cakes consumed in Europe. This indicates that greater effort is needed to push this product abroad. This could be done by explaining its advantages to those feeders who, having been accustomed to linseed and other cakes before cotton seed was introduced, are slow to change to the newer product.

Denmark, which is called the greatest butter country in the world, feeds more than 200 pounds of cottonseed cake per head of cattle per year. This demonstrates its great value and makes an object lesson that American exporters might use to advantage. If the 20,000,000 cattle in Germany, for instance, were to use American cottonseed meal at that rate, they would need all of the 2,000,000 tons that are now made in the United States. Thus there is ample potential market for all that can be made.

FERTILIZER FIELD WIDENS

Packinghouse fertilizers have been most important and expensive ingredients of the average complete commercial fertilizer as it is marketed today. The packinghouse trade has become more and more interested in the fertilizer field, and it is interesting to know on governmental authority that American farmers are using constantly increasing quantities of fertilizers. This is evident both from the rapidly growing production of soil foods in the United States and from the marked increase in importations of that class.

A steady increase in the available supply of fertilizers is indicated by the latest statistics of the government. The domestic manufacture of fertilizers, for example, as reported by the Bureau of the Census in 1909, amounted to 104 million dollars, or nearly double the total reported for 1904. Of phosphate rock the domestic production has doubled since 1902, the total for 1912, according to the United States Geological Survey, being about 3 million tons, of which 1 million tons were exported.

Of cottonseed cake, about one-fourth of the total consumption of 1½ million tons is used for fertilizer purposes, recent estimates placing the value of the oil cake thus employed without first feeding it to animals at from 6 to 8 million dollars per annum. The domestic production of sulphur, which yields sulphuric acid, an important material in the manufacture of fertilizers, has increased enormously in recent years—from 3,147 long tons in 1900 to 303,472 tons in 1912, exclusive of about 350,000 tons of pyrites, also a source of sulphuric acid.

Imports of fertilizer materials have also increased, data compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, for the period ended with April, 1914, indicating greatly enlarged arrivals of nitrates, potash salts, and other similar materials.

Nitrate of soda ranks first in value of imports of fertilizer materials, the total imports thereof in the last fiscal year having exceeded a half million tons, valued at over 20 million dollars. About 15 per cent. of this is used for fertilizer. Of sulphate of ammonia, the imports increased from 15 thousand tons in 1903 to 55 thousand tons, valued at nearly 4 million dollars in 1913, and in the July-April period of the current year have already reached 71 thousand tons. We also imported 15 thousand tons of calcium cyanamid, popularly known as "air-nitrogen compound."

Kainit, a potash salt of very low price, was imported last year to the extent of 466 thousand tons, valued at 2 million dollars; sulphate of potash, 43 thousand tons, valued at nearly 2 million dollars; and other fertilizer salts, 172 thousand tons, valued at 2 million dollars. About 90 per cent. of the imported potash is used for fertilizers, and only about 10 per cent. in the manufacture of glass, soap-making, and other chemical industries. The imports of both the nitrates and the potash salts have more than doubled in the last ten years.

Other important fertilizers imported last year included 33 thousand tons of bone dust, or animal charcoal; 15 thousand tons of Thomas meal, derived from basic slag, a phosphorus-bearing by-product of the Thomas-Gilchrist process of making steel; and 115 thousand tons of miscellaneous substances used only for manure. Our imports of guano, which amounted to 17,218 tons in 1903, amounted to only 16,462 tons in 1913; and those of crude phosphate have fallen from 153,096 tons in 1903 to 23,478 tons in 1913, a decrease of 85 per cent. in the decade.

The United States obtains practically all its potash salts from Germany; its nitrate of soda, from Chile; its bone dust, chiefly from Europe, Canada and India; and its miscellaneous fertilizers mostly from Canada, Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Packinghouse fertilizer materials continue indispensable in spite of these heavy importations.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Waelder, Tex.—R. D. Miller and others have incorporated the Waelder Ice Company with a capital stock of $6,000.

Ronceverte, W. Va.—A. E. Johnson and others have incorporated the Ronceverte Ice and Storage Company with a capital stock of $50,000.

Jonesboro, Tenn.—The Home Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $60,000, by W. J. Exum, W. A. Owen and others.

Miami, Okla.—The Miami Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000, by E. B. Lawson, H. G. Betenshaw and others of Nowata.

Salisbury, Mo.—H. Jacobs, T. H. Edwards and F. M. Leach have incorporated the Salisbury Sanitary Ice Supply Company with a capital stock of $12,000.

ICE NOTES.

St. Augustine, Fla.—This city contemplates constructing an ice plant.

Mangum, Okla.—This city is considering a bond issue to install an ice and electric light plant.

Lawrence, Mass.—The Mohican Company has installed a refrigerating plant in its market here.

Hardin, Ky.—This place is interested in the establishment of an ice plant, 4 to 6-ton capacity.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Barker & Tarbin, Columbia, Tenn., contemplate establishing an ice plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—The refrigerating plant of the Union Brewery has been damaged by the bursting of a flywheel.

Washington, D. C.—The Home Ice Company has let contract for alterations and additions to its plant to cost $16,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The National Cold Storage Company is about to have erected a new building just north of its present plant at 66 Furman street.

Kissimmee, Fla.—The Kissimmee Ice and Cold Storage Company contemplate installing additional machinery and increasing capacity of ice plant to 40 tons.

Nashville, Tenn.—Noel & Company, who recently purchased the plant of the Tennessee Packing and Stockyards Company, are erecting a modern cold storage plant.

Cincinnati, O.—The Cincinnati Ice Company has completed plans for the erection of a new ice plant on Price Hill, and to make extensive improvements to its two present plants.

Jackson, Ill.—The Illinois Traction System contemplates the construction of ice plants in several of the cities where the McKinley interests own the utilities. A new plant has just been completed here.

POULTRY CAR REFRIGERATION.

To test the efficiency of refrigerator cars in the shipment of dressed poultry and to determine the changes that take place in this poultry in transit at different temperatures, the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has made complete examinations and records of 120 car load shipments of dressed poultry which traveled an aggregate of 140,000 miles. The hauls averaged between 1,000 and 1,500 miles, and terminated generally in New York City. No car was used twice, and many different types of ordinary refrigerator cars were employed. The shipments were made in winter and summer, so that the effect of outside temperatures could be determined. Many of the cars were equipped with accurate recording devices which showed the temperature near the ice bunker and in various parts of the car, and also outside temperatures.

As a result of this experiment the specialists have found that the builders of refrigerator cars have not kept pace with the refrigerating industry in general, and have also determined the temperatures which best keep poultry fresh in long trips from Iowa or Tennessee to the Atlantic Coast markets. These reults are reported in bulletin No. 17, "The Refrigeration of Dressed Poultry in Transit," which contains many tables and ilustrations in its 35 pages.

The poultry shipped in these cars was carefully prepared and chilled for 24 hours to 32 degs. Fahr., packed in one dozen to the box, and the boxes placed in refrigerator cars which had been iced 24 hours before loading. Accurate chemical analyses of the conditions of the poultry were made prior to the shipment, special attention being given to the percentage of ammoniacal nitrogen in the muscle tissue, claimed to be an accurate index of the degree of deterioration in the flesh of dressed poultry. The fresh chicken shows .0110 per cent. of such nitrogen. It was found that poultry kept at a temperature of 18 to 26 degs. Fahr. showed only .0120, while a temperature of above 31 degs. Fahr. gave a nitrogen per cent. of .0131, and 35 degs. Fahr. or above, a nitrogen per cent. of .0141.

The poultry after arrival in the car was then kept under examination while in the wholesale commission houses, and at the retailers. The commission houses kept the low temperature shipments at 29.8 degs. Fahr., whereas the average for the high temperature shipments was 32.2 degs. Fahr. The retail stores kept their poultry at from 35 degs. Fahr. to 39.3 degs. F. It was found that the high-temperature shipments after a transit period of five days showed an increase in nitrogen percentage of 0.188. The changes during the commission period were, therefore, very slight, but after four days at a retailer's, or nine days after the railroad haul the low temperature shipments increased to .0144 per cent., which is nearly the same as the high-temperature shipments at the end of transit period. This indicates that if the car temperature is above 35 degs. Fahr., the poultry when it reaches the market has the disadvantage of a deterioration equivalent to five or more days in the market, and must be

ESTABLISHED 1814

One Hundred Years in Business

Consult with us regarding

BOILER HOUSE EQUIPMENT

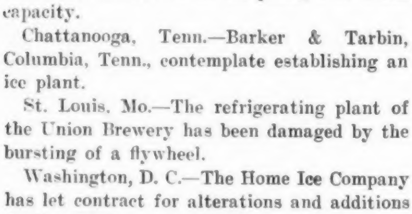
for handling Coal and Ashes.

Low First Cost.

ICE HANDLING MACHINERY

ICE TOOLS

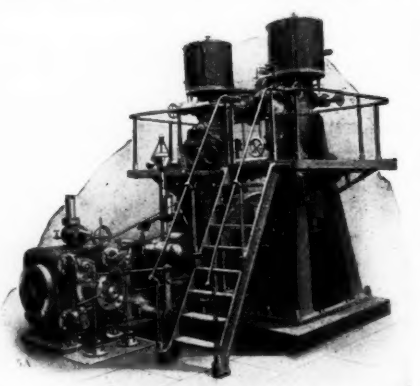
Send for Catalog.



GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

HUDSON, N. Y.

BOSTON CHICAGO



You Are Secured

against the costly shutdowns of the midsummer rush by our methods of manufacture, large factory, experienced engineers, modern shop tools and highest class materials.

These combined, produce a refrigerating machine that is right in design, right in materials, right in construction; one that stands up and keeps going under severest overloads—that you can depend on to stay with you through the hardest rush. We build it for that purpose particularly. It has been doing it for over 30 years.

Our Catalogue O-10 tells more about it. It's free for the asking.

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. **Send for Free Book and Calendar.**

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

consumed five days earlier than that arriving at car temperatures below 24 degs. Fahr.

The experiments indicated that less than 31 degs. Fahr. is the most satisfactory temperature of dressed poultry for long hauls. The ten-degree rise in the temperature of the car during the haul makes a difference in keeping time on the New York market, even when the market conditions are favorable. Even poultry excellently handled, as was the case in these experimental shipments, if exposed to unfavorable temperatures during transportation, receives an impetus towards decay that can not be overcome by subsequent careful treatment on the market.

It is a comparatively simple matter to prevent decay, but it seems to be impossible to stop decay by the use of low temperatures once the decay has gained a foothold. Imperfect work by the carrier nullifies to a certain extent the work of the packer, and the wholesaler or retailer handling the goods on the market. The temperatures indicated by this investigation to be most desirable for the transportation of dressed poultry are considerably lower than those generally accepted as satisfactory.

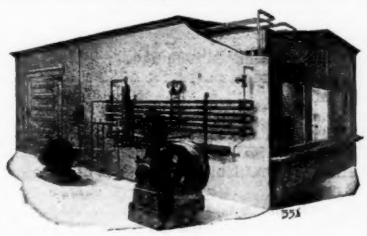
The information furnished by these 120 car shipments of dressed poultry indicate that most of the refrigerated carriers of the United States are not built to maintain best conditions during warm weather for the transportation of a highly perishable commodity, such as dressed poultry. Certain refrigerator cars are much more efficient than others, and their increased efficiency apparently results from their construction.

The insulation of the car in relation to temperature is its most vulnerable part, with the character of the ice bunker next in importance. In the past the insulation has not been sufficiently heavy to maintain the low temperatures produced by the refrigerant, and the bunker has not been so built as to distribute its refrecerating effect evenly throughout the car. This last was fully established by the use of thermographs and electric recording thermometers in various parts of the car.

The use of a dead air space in cars is not found to be successful. Cork, which is almost impervious to water and contains practically no nitrogenous material which might produce decay, has not been used to any great extent in car construction. Wool and hair felt are good insulators, but their high percentage of nitrogenous material makes them good bacterial media when moist. These materials

(Concluded on page 43.)

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



Safeguard Your Business

The condition and appearance of your product counts for much at this season of the year.

Is your refrigerator dry and of the proper temperature to enable you to place your goods on the market in salable condition?

If not, **Mechanical Refrigeration** is what you need.

Warm Weather has no terrors for the Butcher or Packer who has a YORK Refrigerating Plant.

Our Vertical Enclosed Machines are arranged for chain, belt, or direct steam drive.

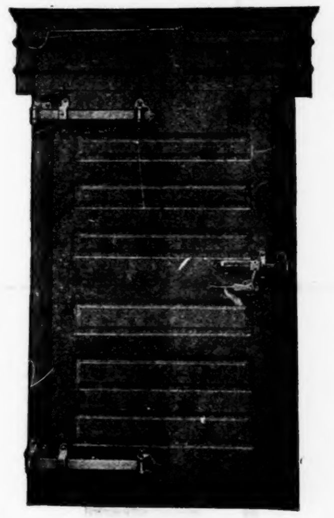
Write today for information and prices.

York Manufacturing Co.

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively.

York, Pa.

Branches in all Principal Cities



CHANGE OF NAME

On and after September 1st, 1914, "Jones Cold Store Door Company" will change its corporate name and will thereafter be known as—

THE JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

HAGERSTOWN MARYLAND

No change whatever will be made in the organization or the business of the Company. The personnel of the management and the sales and shop force will be the same as it has been since 1907.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Kingan Provision Company will remodel its plant at 355 Guilford avenue, Baltimore, Md.

M. W. Gill Livestock Company, Petersburg, Va., has let contract for the erection of stockyard buildings.

The Armour Fertilizer Works will erect a fertilizer plant on ship canal at Houston, Tex., to cost $150,000.

The fertilizer plant of Berg Brothers at Philadelphia, Pa., has been damaged by fire to the extent of $50,000.

The Cotton States Feed and Fertilizer Company, Macon, Ga., has let contract for the equipment of a 4-press oil mill.

The Farmers' Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, Huntsville, Ala., will erect a sulphuric acid plant at Madison, Ala.

The Crawford County Cotton Oil Company, Mulberry, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $60,000, by G. H. Walker.

The York County Live Stock Association is interested in securing the establishment of a packing plant at Rock Hill, S. C.

The White Provision Company, Atlanta, Ga., has nearly completed the enlargement of its packing plant. Capacity will be doubled.

The Sanitary Provision Company, Culpeper, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $4,000 to $15,000. L. L. Whitestone is president.

R. R. Baer of North Topeka, Kan., and C. Baer, Abilene, owners of the Baer Packing plant, have purchased the Topeka Packing plant and will combine both.

The Attalla Oil & Fertilizer Company, Attalla, Ala., has been organized with C. B. Forman as president. A cottonseed oil mill and fertilizer factory will be erected.

John W. Williams, Inc., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated to conduct slaughterhouse and deal in poultry, game, etc. The capital stock is $100,000. R. M. Clark, J. W. Williams and M. Belvin are the incorporators.

MUNICIPAL ICE PLANTS IN KANSAS.

Advices from Topeka, Kan., state that a number of Kansas municipalities are taking an active interest in a movement to allow cities to issue bonds for erecting and maintaining ice plants. The idea seems to have been growing in favor for several years, and it is considered certain that a concerted effort will be made to have the 1915 Legislature pass a law to that effect.

A bill giving first class cities the right to issue bonds for the construction of municipal ice plants was introduced at the 1913 session, but failed of passage. Now Kansas City, Coffeyville and several other cities in Kansas are looking into the matter. The municipal light and waterworks systems of Kansas City have been such a success that the city is planning to run an ice plant in connection.

STOCKS OF LARD

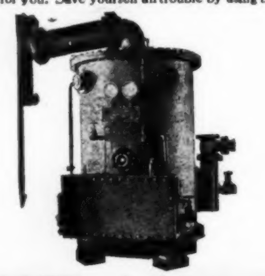
Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on July 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1914. July 1.	1914. June 1.	1913. June 1.	1913. July 1.	1912. July 1.	1911. July 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	25,000	27,500	24,000	26,500	31,200	29,000
Other British ports	31,000	32,000	23,000	26,000	34,000	24,000
Hamburg	8,000	7,000	14,000	22,000	19,000	20,000
Bremen	2,500	2,000	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
Berlin	9,600	9,400	1,500	2,500	3,500	8,000
Baltic ports	11,000	12,500	10,500	10,000	20,000	18,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	700	700	4,000	2,000	2,500	1,500
Antwerp	.....	1,500	750	2,000	2,000	2,000
French ports	4,000	4,600	3,000	1,100	4,000	5,000
Italian and Spanish ports	500	500	1,500	500	500	2,000
Total in Europe	94,300	97,700	85,250	95,100	118,700	111,000
Afloat for Europe	45,000	30,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	45,000
Total in Europe and afloat	139,300	127,700	130,250	145,100	168,700	156,000
Chicago prime steam	176,394	150,818	33,905	84,781	168,188	113,813
Chicago other kinds	10,688	9,602	31,573	32,481	31,475	44,058
East St. Louis	*1,000	.....	500	†500	1,700	1,200
Kansas City	6,804	6,114	10,260	11,918	14,073	22,180
Omaha	5,822	4,906	6,747	10,558	8,411	10,899
Milwaukee	4,186	3,489	3,619	5,871	10,322	6,981
South St. Joseph	9,834	9,931	11,462	11,822	9,654	5,933
Total tierces	354,028	312,560	228,316	303,031	412,523	361,064

*Estimated. †Increase June, 1914, 41,468. Increase June, 1913, 74,715.

TANKWATER

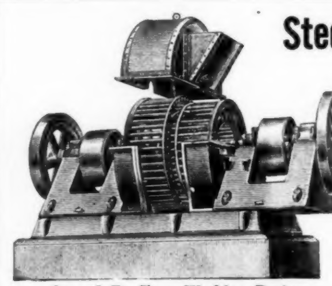
There's money in it for others and there's money in it for you. Save yourself all trouble by using the



ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

Built for Long Life, Hard Service and No Worry to its owner.

ZAREMBA CO. - Buffalo, N. Y.



Opened To Show Working Parts.

Stedman's Improved Disintegrators

FOR GRINDING AND PULVERIZING

Bones, Tankage, Oil Cakes, etc.

FERTILIZER MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

SEE OUR NEW CATALOGUE NO. 12.

Established 1834

STEDMAN'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS

AURORA, INDIANA, U. S. A.

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company - Hartford City, Indiana

THE ORIGINAL AND WELL KNOWN

WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM

SANITARY RENDERING AND DRYING APPARATUS

Man facturerd by C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A. Write for Catalogue

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Firm—Pork Shorts Anxious—Hog Packing Lighter—Market Firm—Distribution Fair—Stocks Gain.

The week in the provision contract market has passed without special incident, excepting the development of a squeeze of the July shorts in pork. The deliveries proved to be unimportant on July contracts, and July shorts suddenly found themselves in rather a difficult position, resulting in a quick advance on the first of the month. The movement of other deliveries was comparatively narrow, and without much feature. Trading was light and was very largely professional.

The movement of hogs showed a rather important decrease during the week, and the packing returns showed a total of only 513,000 for the week, compared with 603,000 the preceding week, and 629,000 last year. The total since March 1 have been 7,719,000, compared with 8,768,000 a year ago. This decrease of 1,000,000 hogs in four months is important enough to reflect the situation as to supplies pretty clearly. The greater portion of this decrease has been since the latter part of April, and while the June movement increased for a little while, the end of the month showed a material falling off in the marketings.

The quality of the hogs is fairly good. Weights are keeping up, and for the past week averaged 238 pounds, compared with 242 pounds last year at Chicago and 238 pounds in 1912. The good quality to a certain extent reflects the feeding conditions, which are certainly more satisfactory over a large portion of the West than they were a year ago. There appears to be, however, a considerable territory reaching from just north of the Ohio river to quite a way south, and through a portion of Missouri, where the feed conditions are unsatisfactory, and it may result in premature marketing of live stock, as the season advances, the same as was the case last year on account of the severe drouth in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and parts of Iowa and Nebraska. The early marketing last year was responsible for a portion of the increased packing during the summer, and also for the larger movement of cattle.

The middle of this week, the weather map showed good rains through Missouri and parts of Illinois, so that the situation has been somewhat relieved. The corn condition is very favorable, however, in the big States, and by private reports, taking the surplus States, the lowest condition is given at 88 in Illinois, up to 102 in Nebraska and Iowa. This high showing for the corn crop is certainly very encouraging, and means much lower feeding costs later. The hay, oats and pasturage crops in Ohio valley sections and in the South are somewhat deficient, and what is needed is good general rain over the entire district, even for the corn crop.

The monthly statement of provision stocks showed a further accumulation in pork and lard, but the total stocks of meats changed but little. The accumulation in pork stocks was about 12,000 barrels, making a total about 20,000 barrels in excess of last year. This was in contract. Other grades of pork increased 7,000 barrels and showed a total about 9,000 in excess of last year. Lard stocks gained 26,000 tcs. during the month, and the grand total of contract lard was just double that of a year ago. The stocks of other grades of lard increased slightly, and the total was somewhat under the figures of a year ago. Stocks of ribs also showed a slight gain. The total stocks of meats gained less than a million pounds, and the grand total is 11,000,000 pounds under the figures for a year ago.

The total stocks were slightly more than expected, and show a rather disappointing distribution. The figures for the stocks, compared with last month and last year, follow:

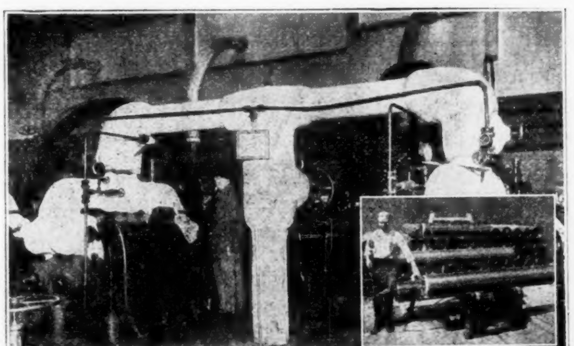
Use Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia and Watch RESULTS

REMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia is made from material **strictly mineral** in its origin. We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.



The Armour Ammonia Works

Owned and Operated by Armour and Company

CHICAGO

	June 30, 1914.	May 31. 1914.	June 30, 1913.
Pork, new, bbls....	33,295	21,825	13,057
Pork, old, bbls.....	....	....	914
Pork, other, bbls...	56,633	49,735	47,469
Lard, new, tcs.....	169,216	143,059	84,781
Lard, old, tcs......	7,178	7,759	....
Lard, other, tcs....	10,688	9,602	32,481
Short ribs, lbs.....	14,734,394	14,115,715	8,655,621
Total meats, lbs...	108,420,613	107,997,267	119,414,084

LARD.—The market continues quiet and about steady. Foreign demand has been slow this week with only a few orders in evidence. City steam, 9¾@9⅞c.; Middle West, $10.20; Western, $10.35; refined, Continent, $10.75; South American, $11.25; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound lard, 8⅝@8¾c.

PORK.—The market continues dull but about steady. Mess is quoted $22.25@22.75; clear, $19.50@21; family, $22@24.50.

BEEF.—The market is dull and easy. Demand has been rather quiet, while the liberal supplies of Argentine beef have influenced values. Cattle receipts west are not heavy, however, and prices for cattle are very firm. Quoted: Family, $18@19; mess, $17@17.50; packet, $17@18; extra India mess, $26@27.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 1, 1914:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 52,250 lbs.; Bocas del Toro, 490 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 41,726 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,606 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 5,193 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 15,246 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 40,400 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,744 lbs.; London, England, 14,035 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 478,256 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 220 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 8,150 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 14,934 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 18,301 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 47,423 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 162,000 lbs.; Bocas del Toro, 1,007 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,504 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,430 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,272 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 7,625 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 714 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 191,200 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 9,443 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 475,096 lbs.; London, England, 57,025 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 3,037 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,296 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 4,782 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 10,465 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 2,995 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 2,278 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 903 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 44,690 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 366,725 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 45,095 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 50,000 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 2,400 lbs.; Bristol, England, 5,600 lbs.; Bocas del Toro, 1,120 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 27,910 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Colombia, 3,325 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,714 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 22,590 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 4,429 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 32,435 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 113,942 lbs.; Chemulpo, Korea, 3,360 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 10,500 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 105,834 lbs.; Gothenburg, Sweden, 12,997 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,246 lbs.; Halifax, N. S., 1,543 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 378,939 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,790 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,160 lbs.; London, England, 261,029 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 570,028 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 4,728 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 22,050 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 3,580 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 112,966 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,000 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 9,790 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 7,322 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 5,746 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 29,018 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 55,210 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 14,902 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 1,850 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 44,258 lbs.; Southampton, England, 308,800 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 84,413 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 2,524 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 16,550 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 900 lbs.; Vera Cruz Mexico, 1,340 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Algoa Bay, Africa, 96 gals.; Progreso, Mexico, 750 gals.; Stockholm, Sweden, 20 bbls.

PORK.—Colon, Panama, 33 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls., 546 cs.; Gothenburg, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Halifax, N. S., 14 bls.; Hamilton, W. I., 14 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 29 bbls.; London, England, 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 45 bbls.; San Domingo, S. D., 43 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 135 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 65 bbls., 24 tcs.; Turks Island, W. I., 7 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—San Domingo, S. D., 70 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 1, 1914:

BEEF.—Algoa Bay, Africa, 18 bbls.; Bocas del Toro, 38 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 60 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 20 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 343 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls., 5 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 43½ bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 7 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 24 bbls.; San Domingo, S. D., 13 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 300 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 39 bbls., 50 ts.; Turks Island, W. I., 9 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 10,958 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 15,166 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Aarhus, Denmark, 500 tcs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 335 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 15 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 630 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 240 tcs.; London, England, 450 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,621 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,400 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 45,048 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 1,430 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 38,520 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 3,510 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 2,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,385 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 50,166 lbs.

TONGUE.—Bristol, England, 585 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 6 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 150 cs., 268 pa.; London, England, 277 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Algoa Bay, Africa, 776 pa.; Bristol, England, 100 bx.; Colon, Panama, 93 pa.; Christiania, Norway, 110 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 87 pa.; Hamilton, W. I., 62 pa., 66 cs.; London, England, 547 pa.; Liverpool, England, 299 pa.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 73 pa.; Trinidad, W. I., 57 pa.; Yokohama, Japan, 199 cs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, June 25, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
Celtic, Liverpool	....	505	....	1881	....	60	80	328	4205
Lusitania, Liverpool	....	....	....	514	....	10	....	304	850
Minnetonka, London	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	150	5239
New York, Southampton	....	....	....	396	....	....	....	150	1700
Olympic, Southampton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200
Marengo, Hull	....	....	....	661	....	95	....	808	12599
Chicago City, Bristol	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	900
California, Glasgow	....	....	....	419	....	25	....	110	825
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	1050	5230
Kaiser Wilhelm der Gr., Bremen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	2150
Ryndam, Rotterdam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	475	2350
Oscar II., Baltic	....	25	....	....	....	25	....	400	900
Lapland, Antwerp	4896	....	....	245	....	55	3	357	1920
Michigan, Antwerp	1671	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tilly Russ, Havre	2680	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Venezia, Marseilles	248	100	....	....	....	....	....	105	300
Pannonia, Mediterranean	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	40	90
Oceania, Mediterranean	....	430	....	15	....	....	....	50	300
Europa, Mediterranean	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....
Total	9495	1270	....	4231	100	270	83	4402	3975[illegible]

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 1, 1914.—There has been some better demand for tankage and dried blood, and a few fair-sized sales are reported at a slight concession in prices by sellers who had to move the goods, but these figures cannot be repeated, and sellers are firm at $2.70 and 10c. for high-grade tankage, and $2.90 for dried blood for July, August and September shipment. Could probably buy for July shipment alone at five points less than this.

Crushed tankage is quoted at $2.35 and 10c.@$2.40 and 10c., according to quality. Demand for lower grades of tankage is limited and there is no quotable change in prices. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 27, 1914, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending June 27, 1914.	Week ending June 28, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to June 27, 1914.
United Kingdom..	110	230	11,150
Continent	8	55	5,831
So. & Cen. Am...	238	309	7,252
West Indies	642	139	41,894
Br. No. Am. Col..	68	301	15,211
Other countries ..	....	....	307
Total	1,066	1,032	81,645

MEATS, LBS.

To—	Week ending June 27, 1914.	Week ending June 28, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to June 27, 1914.
United Kingdom..	5,193,100	6,493,900	194,195,820
Continent	236,250	296,625	14,905,940
So. & Cen. Am...	39,000	74,000	2,660,975
West Indies	187,700	207,600	6,325,050
Br. No. Am. Col..	4,000	5,000	177,700
Other countries ..	....	....	20,500
Total	5,660,050	7,072,125	217,285,985

LARD, LBS.

To—	Week ending June 27, 1914.	Week ending June 28, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to June 27, 1914.
United Kingdom..	4,306,120	4,914,198	153,438,277
Continent	3,350,250	3,950,615	109,796,429
So. & Cen. Am...	391,900	636,780	12,243,186
West Indies	538,920	450,028	14,988,048
Br. No. Am. Col..	8,855	2,245	420,015
Other countries...	8,750	11,000	553,590
Total	8,604,795	9,964,866	291,439,545

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	916	2,236,550	3,619,850
Boston	10	913,500	1,018,195
Philadelphia	....	....	682,000
Baltimore	....	....	797,750
New Orleans	140	172,000	1,028,000
Montreal	....	1,654,000	1,399,000
Quebec	....	684,000	60,000
Total week	1,066	5,660,050	8,604,795
Previous week ..	2,244	4,216,875	10,913,802
Two weeks ago..	1,995	4,764,575	8,049,090
Cor. week last y'r	1,032	7,077,125	9,964,866

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13, to June 27, '14.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	16,329,000	16,877,000	548,000
Meats, lbs.	217,285,985	238,245,419	20,959,434
Lard, lbs.	291,439,545	400,348,282	108,908,737

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per ton.	Glasgow. Per ton.	Hamburg. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6	@29c.
Oil Cake	12c.	15c.	@12c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	@29c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	@29c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	@29c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	@29c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/6	@29c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Most authorities look for further consessions in the tallow market. The demand is routine. Some interests are fairly well sold ahead, thus precluding the possibility of any immediate important decline. Established grades are still worked off regularly, but it is admitted that the bulk of the business passing represents hand-to-mouth buying, and the best feature of it is that the underlying situation is kept sound by the absence of speculation or anticipatory trading.

The foreign situation is a depressing influence here. At the London auction sale prices were again lowered 3d. There were offerings at that center of 1,543 casks, of which only 726 were sold. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that local interests are unanimously complaining of their export business. Receipts here of foreign tallow are not large, yet it is expected that arrivals will be heard of from time to time.

Price city tallow in the local market is quoted at 6c. nominal, and city specials at 6⅜c. It is understood that before long there will be sales at quotations under these.

OLEO STEARINE.—Trade is quiet. The undertone to the market is less steady. Sales at outside points have been reported at 7¾c. No large quantity changed hands on this basis. The belief prevails that the next business at New York would be at 7⅞c.

OLEO OIL.—The market continues very quiet, with the market easy on all grades. Demand is quiet and buyers are taking only small lots for immediate needs. Extras are quoted at New York at 9½@9⅝c.; No. 2, 8¼@8½, and 54 florins at Rotterdam; No. 2, 51 florins.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASES.—The market has been dull again. Prices are barely steady for all grades. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5⅜@6c.; bone, 5½@6c.; house, 5¾@6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Demand is quiet. Spot supplies are light but demand is also moderate, with the lower prices for forward delivery affecting the demand. Quoted: Cochin, 10½@11c.; arrival, 10¼@10½c.; Ceylon, 9½@9¾c.; shipment, 8⅝@8¾c.

CORN OIL.—Demand has been quiet again with values steady at previous prices. Prices quoted at $6.45@6.55 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market has been dull and steady. Spot is quoted at 6½@6¾c.

PALM OIL.—Buying is very conservative. Consumers are cautious and are buying in small lots for current needs, which makes a slow market for all grades. Prime red spot, 6½@6¾c.; to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼c.; to arrive, 6¾@7c.; palm kernel, 8½@8¾c.; shipment, 8⅜c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is quiet with values about steady. For 20 cold test, 96@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 67c.; low grade, off yellow, 63c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 1.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¾@14⅞c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14⅝@14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14⅜@14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14⅞@15¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15@15¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14¾@15c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾@12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11⅞@12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11⅝@11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11⅜@11½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11⅛@11¼c.

Clear bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16⅜@16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending June 27, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	—	—	—
From Boston	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
Total last week	—	—	—

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 33,310 quarters, compared to 44,263 quarters last week and 38,813 quarters two weeks ago. Direct shipments from South America included 11,841 quarters of chilled beef and 14,087 quarters frozen. Shipments of beef via England comprised 7,382 quarters chilled beef.

Mutton imports were nothing, compared to 17,463 carcases last week. Veal imports totalled but 253 pieces, from South America. Arrivals of canned meats included 2,150 cases via Europe.

Offal imports included 3,933 bags and packages of beef pieces, trimmings, etc., and there were also 1,286 bags of bone dust. Beef imports also included 2,422 packages of "jerked" or sun-dried beef.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 1, 1914.—Oleo oil and neutral lard have had a setback in price this week, but prices in the provision market have fluctuated narrowly and there has been no important trading in same. Hogs arrive in fair quantities and quality is good. The stocks of steam lard continue heavy and the foreign demand for this article continues quiet. The supply of hogs during the summer will probably be lighter than it has been lately. Oleo stearine and tallow continue dull and weak. The demand for cotton oil from domestic sources is small and the export demand continues to lack. The general reports so far about the new crop are slightly better than they were some weeks ago.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 3.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.85⅝@4.85¾
Demand sterling	4.8760@4.8765
Commercial, 60 days	4.85 @4.85¼
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	5.20⅝—1-16@5.20⅝—1-32
Commercial, 60 days	5.19⅜—1-16@5.19⅜—1-32
Commercial, sight	5.16⅞—1-16@5.16⅞
Berlin—	
Commercial, 90 days	94 3-16 @ 94 5-16
Commercial, 60 days	94 9-16 @ 94 11-16
Commercial, sight	94⅞ @ 95
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.23¾ @5.24⅜
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days	39 15-16@39 15-16+1-16

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, July 3.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 75¾ marks; butter oil, 75¾ marks; summer yellow, 70¼ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, July 3.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 41½ florins; choice summer white, 43¾ florins, and butter oil, 43⅜ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, July 3.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 82¾ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, July 3.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 88½ francs; prime winter yellow, 91¾ francs; choice summer white oil, 92¾ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 3.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 35¾s.; summer yellow, 34⅝s.

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 2.—Old crop crude and cottonseed oil, 46½c. bid, but stocks are entirely exhausted. No interest in the new crop so far. Meal, $25.50, f. o. b. mills, prompt shipment. Hulls, $7.50, Atlanta, loose.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, July 1, 1914.—The market moved within a narrow radius during the past week. It seems that the long-advertised July tenders had been discounted, and when the tenders were made preparations had already been made to take care of them. On the first tender day the market eased off 2 to 3 points under last week's closing prices, but then immediately turned strong on heavy buying for "short" accounts, who had expected that tenders would bring about further declines, but when they saw how readily tenders were taken care of, became nervous and started to run to cover. This class of buying forced the market up 11 points for the July delivery, and August, September and October 9 points, and the December delivery only 5 points before the most urgent needs were filled.

The demand from the consuming trade was fair at the low levels, which fact also tended to reflect a better feeling into the situation. On the advance, however, this buying again withdrew almost entirely. With the "short" interest in the market fairly well covered, buyers the past few days were compelled to offer the market down some 4 to 5 points in order to dispose of only small quantities.

The situation at the close of the week looks easier. The Government cotton condition report of 79.6, which was considerably better than expected, has relieved the strain considerably. The disappointing lard situation is also tending to cause buyers to hesitate. The demand from the consuming trade, to say the least, is more than disappointing; in fact, since March, has been more or less spotted and on the whole away below normal. Unless this class of trade picks up considerably shortly present prices, particularly for the later deliveries, can hardly be maintained. We look for a gradual declining market during the coming week.

	Closing June 25.		High.	Low.	Closing July 1.	
July	7.21 b	7.22 a	7.29	7.18	7.22 b	7.24 a
August	7.42 b	7.43 a	7.49	7.40	7.44 b	7.45 a
September	7.48 b	7.49 a	7.58	7.49	7.54 b	7.55 a
October	7.31 b	7.32 a	7.40	7.31	7.32 b	7.35 a
December	6.88 b	6.90 a	6.93	6.88	6.87 b	6.89 a

MILLING SOYA BEANS IN MANCHURIA.

According to local authorities, the cost of crushing soya beans in one of the Dalny mills is reported by Vice Consul G. C. Hanson, of Dalny, Manchuria, as follows (reduced to dollars per ton of 2,000 pounds):

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Office expenses	$0.481	$0.317	$0.240
Operating expenses	.234	.287	.145
Coal	.265	.598	.409
Pressing	.613	.287	.550
Storage	.189	.129	.076
Interest on capital	.175	.149	.122
Total	$1.957	$1.767	$1.542
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Tons of beans crushed	25,218	39,394	43,754
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Cake made per ton	1,802	1,810	1,817
Oil made per ton	198	190	183

A new mill is now being constructed in Dalny by the South Manchuria Railway Company to demonstrate the modern extraction methods which are in vogue in Europe.

NORTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS MEET.

The North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association held heir annual convention at Ocean View, Va., on June 24 and 25, 1914. The convention was presided over by President F. N. Bridgers, of Wilson, N. C.

On the programme of June 24 were addresses by C. L. Ives, of New Bern, N. C., president of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, his subject being "The Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association," and D. G. Dumas, of Atlanta, Ga., on "The Government's Attitude Towards the Interests of the Oil Mills." Addresses on the programme for the second day of the convention were as follows: Geo. A. Holderness, Tarboro, N. C., "Some Suggestions from a Planter"; Thomas C. Law, chemist, Atlanta, Ga., "Quality of Crude Oil"; Hon. L. I. Moore, New Bern, N. C., "Fellowship in Business Competition." After these addresses general discussion was had as to conditions in the oil milling industry, and resolutions regarding trade relations with foreign countries and a request for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law were adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. A. Johnson, president, Tarboro, N. C.; N. E. Edgerton, vice-president, Selma, N. C.; H. A. White, secretary, Greenville, N. C.; F. C. Dunn, treasurer, Kinston, N. C. Immediately after the convention adjourned an elegant luncheon was served to the members and their guests in the dining room of the Ocean View Hotel.

FLOYD & K STS. CABLE ADDRESS "COTTONOIL"

STERNE & SON CO.
JUST BROKERS
Postal Telegraph Building
Chicago

Agents for the U. S. SANITARY EFFLUENTS SEPARATING APPARATUS
The Only Thing in Catch Basins

IMPORTANT — VITALLY INTERESTING — AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Remains Quiet—Speculation Small—Cotton and Lard Conditions Closely Followed, but Not Productive of Trade as Yet—Sentiment Mixed—Large Interests Have Different Views.

The cotton oil market has been justly termed uninteresting on many recent days. There is an absence of initiative. Not alone is speculation dull, but the trade among actual handlers is of a character to discourage any important dealings in the local contract market. It is not believed that the present state of affairs will continue indefinitely. There are quite as many persons following cotton oil fluctuations at this time as has ever been noted, with the exception of periods when there was unhealthy speculation.

The undertone to the list is about steady. Some of the large refiners still entertain bearish views. There have been tenders of close to 20,000 barrels of oil on July. These ordinarily would make for depression in the price list. However, no extended outside long account was in existence, and some other large refiners showed willingness to take in deliveries and store oil.

On the whole the spot oil situation lacks feature. The claim is still made here and there that values are artificially held. It is not contended that any intolerable methods are being practiced, but merely that interests who have oil are unwilling to make concessions, in spite of the hand-to-mouth buying for consumers. Other authorities insist that the firm supply and demand situation is asserting itself, and that the volume of oil remaining unsold is smaller than generally supposed. As the season wanes, these differences of opinions should be automatically settled.

Interest is gradually passing from the old crop deliveries to the new. There are yet several weeks to pass through, however, and the consensus of opinion is that if oil values are to be kept at the prevailing basis, or raised, the lard market will have to show stability or the cotton promise be adjudged unsatisfactory. Should either of these stimulating factors materialize, consumers might take it upon themselves to buy a little oil for next season, but unless something of this nature occurs, it is hard to see how any advance in cotton oil levels can be had.

Most of the buying of oil at this period comes from domestic compound lard makers. Foreign butter concerns enter the market occasionally. Cooking oils go well at times. The aggregate distribution is not of very encouraging volume, although there are certain distributors who emphatically state that at outside centers cotton oil costs more than at New York, and the strong position of oil is attested to by the difficulty in obtaining it. No one really cares to deny the existence of a fairly healthy underlying situation, brought about by the ultra-conservatism of users, who have, of their own volition, kept their stocks down.

As far as lard is concerned, there is no speculative demand of importance in that market. Large interests are arrayed on both sides of the list. Everyone is watching the development of the feed stuffs crops, which thus far has been favorable. This augurs well for cheaper feeding costs, and ordinarily implies plenty of hogs, particularly as the meat situation is regarded as fairly firm. Obviously, this is in contrast with the general fat and grease situation. It would not be amiss to state here that lard stocks for the past month at Chicago increased again, and are double those of this time last year, with world's lard stocks moderately in excess of those reported a year ago. Naturally any important depression in the lard market would necessitate a revision downward in the quotation of compound lard, if the trade in the latter product is to remain intact, and it stands out that compound lard makers in order to enjoy a reasonably profitable business, must be able to buy the ingredients of their product on a remunerative basis. Cottonseed oil, it will be remembered, is being used to a greater extent than ever before in the manufacture of the lard substitute.

The cotton Government report, which came out during the week, showed a condition of 79.6, against 74.3 last month, 81.8 last year, and 80.7 as the average for the past ten years. This showing was better than anticipated, and cotton values slumped about ¼c. per pound in reflection of the report. The acreage was given at 1.3 per cent. under last year's record, or 36,960,000 acres. It would seem premature to attempt to estimate the crop at this early date, yet statisticians figured the prospects at from 13,700,000 bales to 14,100,000 bales, not counting linters.

THE W. J. WILCOX
LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brands

PURE
REFINED
LARD

Toward the close of the week, the eastern belt was in need of rains, and moisture fell. It was timely and beneficial. This section has the best promise, and will be called upon to furnish much of the early oil. Texas and Oklahoma are late, making the frost date an important item in their outturn of cotton. Insect complaints still come from the central west. These are received each year, although it is declared that the boll weevil is more prevalent than heretofore. It is fair to assume that efforts to combat this pest are also more general than has been the case previously. Meanwhile the South is still indisposed to sell any crude oil ahead, and consumers do not find new crop oil at prices warranting much buying, Europe in particular bidding only within a quarter to a half a cent a pound of the quotations asked.

Closing prices, Saturday, June 27, 1914.—Spot, $7.20@7.40; July, $7.21@7.23; August, $7.42@7.43; September, $7.51@7.52; October, $7.33@7.36; November, $6.99@7.01; December, $6.89@6.90; January, $6.89@6.90; February, $6.90@7. Futures closed at 1 to 4 advance. Sales were: July, 11,000, $7.21@7.18; August, 1,600, $7.43@7.40; September, 2,900, $7.50@7.49; October, 100, $7.34; November, 200, $7; December, 100, $6.90; January, 200, $6.89. Total sales, 16,100 bbls. Good off, $7.05@7.22; off, $7@7.20; reddish off, $6.80@7.20; winter, $7.40; summer, $7.50; prime crude, S. E., $6.20@6.33; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, June 29, 1914.—Spot, $7.26@7.40; July, $7.27@7.30; August, $7.47@7.48; September, $7.58@7.59; October, $7.38@7.40; November, $7.02@7.04; December, $6.92@6.94; January, $6.92@6.93; February, $6.93@6.98. Futures closed at 3 to 7 advance. Sales were: July, 6,900, $7.29@7.23; August, 5,300, $7.49@7.47; September, 3,100, $7.58@7.57; October, 600, $7.40@7.38; January, 600, $6.93@6.92. Total sales, 16,500 bbls. Good off, $7.15@7.30; off, $7.05@7.28; reddish off, $6.75@7.10; winter, $7.50; summer, $7.50; prime crude, S. E., $6.20@6.33; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, June 30, 1914.—Spot, $7.20@7.26; July, $7.23@7.26; August, $7.47@7.48; September, $7.57@7.58; October, $7.36@7.38; November, $7@7.02; December, $6.90@6.92; January, $6.90@6.92; February, $6.92@6.95. Futures closed at unchanged to 4 decline. Sales were: July, 1,400, $7.23; August, 700, $7.47@7.45; September, 1,500, $7.57@7.56; November, 900, $7.02@7.01; January, 600, $6.90. Total sales, 4,700 bbls. Good off, $7.10@7.25; off, $7@7.25; reddish off, $6.80@7.25; winter, $7.50; summer, $7.50; prime crude, S. E., $6.20@6.33; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 1, 1914.—Spot, $7.22@7.30; July, $7.22@7.24; August $7.44@7.45; September, $7.54@7.55; October, $7.32@7.35; November, $6.98@6.99; December, $6.87@6.89; January, $6.87@6.89; February, $6.88@6.94. Futures closed at 1 to 4 decline. Sales were: July, 900, $7.24@7.23; August, 700, $7.47@7.45; September, 1,200, $7.58@7.55; November, 600, $7@6.99. Total sales, 3,400 bbls. Good off, $7.07@7.25; off, $7.05@7.20; reddish off, $6.80@7.20; winter, $7.40@8; summer, $7.40@8; prime crude, S. E., 6.27 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 2, 1914.—Spot, $7.18@7.25; July, $7.20@7.22; August, $7.41@7.53; September, $7.52@7.53; October, $7.31@7.32; November, $6.67@6.78; December, $6.85@6.88; January, $6.86@6.87; February, $6.87@6.95. Futures closed 1 to 3 decline. Sales were: July, 200, $7.22; August, 1,600, $7.44@7.41; September, 2,200, $7.53@7.52; October, 1,200, $7.31@7.30; November, 100, $6.96; December, 100, $6.86; January, 400, $6.86@6.85. Total sales, 5,800, bbls. Good off, $7.05@7.25; off, $7.05@7.25; reddish off, $6.75@7.25; winter, $7.40@8; summer, $7.40@8; prime crude, S. E., $6.27; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MARKETS.

(Continued from page 17.)

cake and meal from these mills (862,353 metric tons in 1912) cannot supply the demand, and the importation of cake and meal continues in even greater volume than before, having grown from 664,059 metric tons in 1908 to 794,190 tons in 1912.

The production of oil and cake in recent years is shown in the following table:

Oil-yielding materials.	Materials imported. Quantity Metric tons.	Materials imported. Value.	Materials exported. Metric. tons.	Oil produced. Metric tons.	Cake produced. Metric tons.
1908.					
Linseed	468,422	$24,092,000	8,337	147,227	308,258
Palm kernels	180,685	10,982,000	.....	81,308	95,771
Copra	83,669	7,145,000	1,018	49,590	32,235
Sesame	72,969	5,954,000	.....	33,566	37,943
Rape and colza	69,704	4,413,000	6,213	19,047	43,807
Cotton seed	52,528	1,792,000	.....	9,455	39,932
Peanuts	23,619	1,421,000	.....	8,739	11,338
Poppy and sunflower	22,761	1,809,000	27	6,820	15,232
Soya, castor, etc	1,835	90,000	.....	826	991
Sundry	22,172	1,255,000	34	8,885	12,840
Total	998,364	$58,953,000	15,629	365,433	598,349
1909.					
Linseed	436,867	$25,126,000	6,825	137,613	288,129
Palm kernels	230,448	16,446,000	.....	103,702	122,138
Copra	112,159	11,069,000	1,642	66,310	43,102
Sesame	77,940	5,242,000	.....	35,852	40,529
Rape and colza	142,702	7,793,000	5,178	41,257	94,912
Cotton seed	93,428	3,512,000	.....	16,817	71,005
Peanuts	49,909	2,667,000	.....	18,466	23,957
Poppy and sunflower	20,345	1,496,000	344	6,000	13,401
Soya, castor, etc	17,688	844,000	.....	9,379	9,379
Sundry	16,711	1,080,000	.....	9,693	9,693
Total	1,198,197	$75,275,000	13,989	440,661	716,245
1910.					
Linseed	320,522	$24,148,000	11,560	98,868	206,975
Palm kernels	242,454	21,041,000	.....	109,104	128,502
Copra	155,989	19,636,000	1,029	92,976	60,434
Sesame	141,397	9,798,000	.....	65,043	73,527
Rape and colza	187,302	9,453,000	9,257	53,413	122,852
Cotton seed	106,222	4,100,000	.....	19,122	80,737
Peanuts	69,133	3,941,000	.....	25,579	33,184
Poppy and sunflower	19,759	1,586,000	16	5,923	13,228
Soya, castor, etc	44,659	1,897,000	.....	20,097	23,670
Sundry	17,049	884,000	130	6,768	9,814
Total	1,304,496	$96,484,000	21,992	496,893	752,923
1911.					
Linseed	276,343	$22,460,000	6,338	86,402	181,905
Palm kernels	250,664	21,460,000	.....	112,799	132,851
Copra	148,066	17,652,000	1,332	88,040	57,187
Sesame	101,672	7,874,000	.....	46,769	52,880
Rape and colza	134,480	8,350,000	6,983	38,249	87,973
Cotton seed	155,785	5,944,000	2,337	27,621	116,620
Peanuts	70,142	4,720,000	.....	25,945	33,676
Poppy and sunflower	26,713	2,072,000	33	8,004	17,876
Soya, castor, etc	90,640	3,846,000	.....	31,724	57,104
Sundry	16,856	1,207,000	30	6,734	9,766
Total	1,271,361	$95,585,000	17,053	472,287	747,838
1912.					
Linseed	330,093	$24,946,000	5,399	103,902	217,545
Palm kernels	261,408	23,637,000	.....	117,364	138,816
Copra	183,258	22,853,000	981	109,366	71,088
Sesame	99,282	8,454,000	.....	45,670	51,626
Rape and colza	125,684	7,844,000	7,090	35,576	81,825
Cotton seed	214,097	8,881,000	1,802	38,213	161,345
Peanuts	69,870	4,470,000	.....	25,852	33,538
Poppy and sunflower	16,403	1,546,000	131	4,882	10,902
Soya, castor, etc	125,225	5,684,000	.....	37,567	85,154
Sundry	18,127	1,017,000	.....	7,251	10,514
Total	1,443,447	$108,832,000	15,410	525,643	862,353

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Refiners of All Grades of
COTTONSEED OIL
Jersey Butter Oil
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Marigold Cooking Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio
Refineries: Ivorydale, O. Port Ivory, N. Y. Kansas City, Kan. Macon, Ga.
Cable Address: Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange Building ***NEW YORK CITY***

EXPORTERS **BROKERS**

ORDERS SOLICITED TO BUY OR SELL

COTTON SEED OIL

ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR

SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY

We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR

THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

The table that follows shows the trade in cake and meal from 1908 to 1912, inclusive:

Countries. 1908.	Metric tons.	Values.
Imports from:		
United States	228,867	$7,626,000
Russia	218,697	6,008,000
France	45,419	1,405,000
Great Britain	10,785	334,000
Austria-Hungary	46,137	1,428,000
British India	33,919	1,082,000
Other countries	80,235	2,556,000
Total	664,059	$20,439,000
Exports to:		
Denmark	46,222	$1,386,000
Netherlands	63,106	2,103,000
Great Britain	35,408	1,138,000
Sweden	22,386	693,000
Other countries	21,053	690,000
Total	188,175	$6,010,000

(Continued on page 35.)

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending July 2, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending July 2, '14. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, '13. Bbls.
From New York—		
Adelaide, Australia	—	64
Antilla, W. I.	149	149
Antwerp, Belgium	—	616
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	807
Barbados, W. I.	245	6,195
Barcelona, Spain	—	50
Belize, Honduras	—	52
Bergen, Norway	—	210
Bocas del Toro	—	78
Bordeaux, France	—	135
Bristol, England	—	25
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	16,287
Callao, Peru	—	6
Cape Town, Africa	—	2,911
Cardenas, Cuba	—	5
Cartagena, Colombia	—	8
Ceara, Brazil	—	5
Christiania, Norway	—	465
Christiansand, Norway	—	105
Colon, Panama	31	3,009
Constantinople, Turkey	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	25	5,705
Cristobal, Panama	10	25
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	12
Demerara, British Guiana	10	1,227
Fremantle, Australia	—	118
Fiume, Austria	—	100
Genoa, Italy	284	19,057
Gibraltar, Spain	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	100	4,720
Hamburg, Germany	—	10,925
Hamilton, W. I.	—	100
Havana, Cuba	—	1,661
Havre, France	—	8,515
Hull England	—	737
Iquique, Chile	47	616
Kingston, W. I.	111	4,577
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	15
Las Palmas, A. R.	—	40
La Plata, A. R.	—	200
Liverpool, England	505	20,407
London, England	—	16,688
Macoris, S. D.	—	82
Manchester, England	399	9,796
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	2
Marseilles, France	100	6,509
Matanzas, Cuba	—	174
Melbourne, Australia	—	322
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	542
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	8,887
Naples, Italy	—	2,871
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	165
Para, Brazil	—	866
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	239
Piraeus, Greece	85	3,332
Ponce, P. R.	—	23
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	428
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	101
Port Barrios, C. A.	6	39
Port Limon, C. R.	—	383
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17
Porto Cortez, Honduras	—	4
Progreso, Mexico	9	527
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	23
Punta Arenas, Chile	250	946
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	882	5,223
Rotterdam, Holland	75	13,438
St. Johns, N. F.	5	80
St. John, W. I.	—	50
Sanchez, S. D.	—	914
San Domingo, S. D.	50	202
San Juan, P. R.	33	1,780
Santiago, Cuba	19	1,086
Santa Marta, Colombia	—	35
Santos, Brazil	—	3,131
Singapore, Straits Settlements	—	2
Southampton, England	—	200
Sydney, Australia	—	580
Trieste, Austria	100	17,833
Trinidad, W. I.	13	609
Turks Island, W. I.	—	16
Valparaiso, Chile	—	4,630
Venice, Italy	—	8,164
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	186
Total	3,543	224,829
From New Orleans—		
Antwerp, Belgium	—	6,435
Bocas del Toro	—	52
Bremen, Germany	—	1,015
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	500
Christiania, Norway	—	10,665
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	225
Genoa, Italy	—	777
Glasgow, Scotland	—	125
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	2,000
Hamburg, Germany	—	5,808
Havana, Cuba	185	3,221
Kingston, W. I.	—	60
Liverpool, England	—	650
London, England	—	350
Manchester, England	500	7,100
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	2
Progreso, Mexico	—	1,434
Puerto Mexico, Mexico	—	1,360
Rotterdam, Holland	320	15,623
San Juan, P. R.	—	450
Tampico, Mexico	—	508
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	2,212
Total	1,005	60,614
From Galveston—		
Antwerp, Belgium	—	200
Bremen, Germany	—	100
Havana, Cuba	—	611
Progreso, Mexico	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland	—	100
Tampico, Mexico	—	260
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	100
Total	—	1,571
From all other ports—		
Canada	336	54,783
Mexico (including overland)	—	2,394
Total	336	57,177

Recapitulation—	Week ending July 2, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, Bbls.	Same period 1912, Bbls.
From New York	3,543	224,829	395,655
From New Orleans	1,005	60,614	129,916
From Galveston	—	1,571	10,909
From Baltimore	—	3,700	12,130
From Philadelphia	—	910	2,378
From Savannah	—	43,999	42,478
From Newport News	—	361	14,105
From Norfolk	—	18,377	17,264
From San Francisco	—	21	144
From Boston	—	—	947
From Mobile	—	2,238	6,186
From all other ports	336	57,177	102,729
Total	4,884	413,797	734,841

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

Chicago Section

One "business" agent less in Chicago, anyhow.

Never never do anything you'll be sorry for when you come out of it.

Have yuh seen the latest N'Yok dude? Ow! And the golf cane? Ow!

"Tea-hee! Tea-hee! I think I see,
A fairly good look-in for me."—T. Lipton.

Wherever thou mayst be, Jack Hall, here's to thee, kiddo! And hurry back—we're lonesome.

George (that's easy) Ttsacchhaappppaatttt (that ain't easy), but he wears it with a smile.

Graduation exercises now being over, grocery store and restaurant help ought to be more plentiful.

Yeth! It hath been warm and now it ith cold. We run to extremes in Chicago; it's hellerbust, y'know.

There is nothing to prevent any man who cannot talk from getting out in front of the band with a baton.

Northwestern and Eastern markets for packinghouse products are the best, a fact beyond successful contradiction.

To be as crooked as the River Jordan means some crook. Jordan rambles and prevaricates 213 miles to cover 60.

What the public needs more than anything else is the truth, and nothing but the truth, in our newspapers, subsidized or not. No use!

Ambassador (to England) Page is given an Oxford University degree. Now, listen to the howl go up from our national undertaker!

What a whole lot of gilding that infernal BUT thing can take off an otherwise edible sendoff you may be giving the absent brother.

"What's the chief end of a man?" asked Uptub of Tidnag. "Well," said Tidnag, "if he's a Castle—his feet; if he's a Woodrow Wilson—his bean!"

The automobile-stealing business seems to be in a flourishing condition, running as high as twelve per day, making a total of about 125 for the month of June.

Many times and oft, on the Rialto (now the Postal Telegraph Building), hast thou rated me about my moneys and my nuisances. Still—yes, keep still, wot's the use?

Don't be in the least surprised if by the time the A. M. P. A. convenes lard and ribs assume quite an important air. They're coming, sure as you're a foot high!

The Kernel is out to rush the fall campaign off its feet before it gets fairly on 'em. Maybe that fall campaign won't rush, however. We shall see—what we shall see!

Ace Davidson says this vacation thing is O. K., but he'd just as soon see his old side-kick, Sam Dunham, sitting across the big flattop desk opposite him, just the same.

We often wonder what would become of the country should a few of those self-esteemed indispensables "kick off." Doubtless we'd jog gaily along without 'em, as usual.

The Colonel insists he is not speechless. A Michigan judge cleared him of that charge once. Now a London doctor says he is, and must remain so, for a time at least. "Happy days," Colonel!

City officials and politicians will tell you without the flicker of an eyelash that neither vice nor graft flourishes in Chicago. They forget to say, however, that the chief operators in both lines do.

Sales of fresh beef at wholesale in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1914, averaged—but that's getting away from the subject. The point is, what's your butcher charging you?

The law of averages, the law of compensation, the law of this, the law of that, and the law that surpasseth all understanding—the justice of the peace law, as he bales it out. Too much of a good thing, b'gosh!

There are a whole lot of men who attend church every Sunday, and who never joshed the barkeep, who cannot be trusted any further than a bull can be thrown by the tail by the champeen hammer-thrower.

Don't overlook the fact, gentlemen, in making important deals probably affecting the future of some person or persons yet unborn, that in 13,000,000 years this blawsted old earth will be no more. 'Twill have went hence.

A decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, on June 27, proclaims that the rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products in effect from Iowa points to Chicago over the C. M. & St. P. Railway are not unreasonable and not discriminatory.

A few more years shall roll, a few more seasons come (why years should roll and seasons come we don't pretend to know), and some long-haired patriarch will say to you: "Yassir! that's a Board of Trade certificate and it cost me $2,200 way back in the 'steens. Yassir, them was the good old days!"

An investment expert says: "In loaning or investing money all possible care should be taken to guard against hasty and impulsive decision. Every endeavor should be made to assemble such reliable information as will permit of the exercise of intelligent judgment." Fine! Now all you need is the dough to invest!

Mutt (Matt Parker) balled that thing up right about Jeff (Joe Zeigler) being recently married. The fact of the matter is, that Jeff has been married long enough to have ordered and delivery made of two fine girls and—well, the last was a boy. Dawgone you, Mutt, can't you get things straight? Grease ain't the only bizness.

These "aggravating situations" seem to have a way of smoothing themselves out under our much denounced "waiting and watching" policy. On the other hand, suppose our President had hotheadedly rushed into this Mexican thing several moons ago; how many lives would have been taken and how many millions of dollars expended since, and how many more to the finish, from one cause and another?

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
Designers of Packing Plants Cold Storage and Warehouses

The Davidson Commission Co.
COME out of it! Don't be a pessimist! Whistle a bit, it keeps up courage! Smile all of the time, it makes everything bright! Crops are good. The country is all right. Give us your offerings. Get in touch with us when in the market to buy or sell Meats, Lard, Tallow, Grease and Oils.
519, 520, 521 Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

H. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

Packers Architectural & Engineering Company
Special Packing House Engineers and Designers
D. E. WASHINGTON, M. C. E., Mgr. and Chief Engineer
Manhattan Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address: Pacarco

MERIT!!!

That is what makes our

SUPREME ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

tower way above all others

It is a product of which we are justly proud.
Did you ever hear of anyone change after once using

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

NEW YORK
35th St. & 11th Ave.
Provision Department

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO
U. S. YARDS

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MARKETS.

(Continued from page 33.)

1909.		
Imports from:		
United States	246,609	$8,510,000
Russia	220,430	6,320,000
France	58,009	1,933,000
Great Britain	35,635	1,145,000
Austria-Hungary	46,126	1,482,000
British India	41,645	1,368,000
Other countries	82,869	2,645,000
Total	731,323	$23,403,000
Exports to:		
Denmark	35,824	$1,138,000
Netherlands	68,380	2,531,000
Great Britain	41,364	1,469,000
Sweden	19,985	618,000
Other countries	29,966	879,000
Total	195,519	$6,635,000
1910.		
Imports from:		
United States	196,750	$6,930,000
Russia	229,767	6,375,000
France	58,759	1,818,000
Great Britain	49,675	1,513,000
Austria-Hungary	47,951	1,427,000
British India	30,735	907,000
Other countries	100,296	3,106,000
Total	713,933	$22,076,000
Exports to:		
Denmark	45,876	$1,419,000
Netherlands	56,490	2,174,000
Great Britain	45,438	1,433,000
Sweden	20,690	652,000
Other countries	35,844	956,000
Total	204,338	$6,634,000
1911.		
Imports from:		
United States	208,446	$7,442,000
Russia	230,418	7,166,000
France	55,930	1,997,000
Great Britain	44,612	1,487,000
Austria-Hungary	66,213	1,970,000
British India	25,979	803,000
Other countries	125,174	3,970,000
Total	756,772	$24,835,000
Exports to:		
Denmark	56,691	$1,419,000
Netherlands	61,334	2,174,000
Great Britain	50,212	1,433,000
Sweden	16,112	652,000
Other countries	48,886	956,000
Total	233,338	$7,065,000
1912.		
Imports from:		
United States	232,839	$8,589,000
Russia	244,317	7,966,000
France	58,293	2,082,000
Great Britain	51,094	1,763,000
Austria-Hungary	52,262	1,866,000
British India	33,304	1,189,000
Other countries	122,081	4,305,000
Total	794,190	$27,760,000
Exports to:		
Denmark	50,080	$1,646,000
Netherlands	56,238	2,210,000
Great Britain	72,390	1,869,000
Sweden	21,912	689,000
Other countries	63,003	1,699,000
Total	263,623	$8,113,000

The activity in the export trade may largely be accounted for by the increased production of cake from Egyptian cotton seed, which is always of a lower grade (about 30 per cent. protein and fat) than American cake, and, as a rule, not acceptable to the German feeder. The entire production of this cake was 161,345 tons in 1912, a large part of which went to England, where the demand has been cultivated for that kind of cake which is the same as that made by the English mills.

Omitting, then, the production of Egyptian cake as being of no present consequence in the home demand, the home production is about 700,000 tons, or less than half the consumption. Thus, if in the effort to augment the home supply, exportation should entirely cease, it would still be necessary to import nearly 700,000 tons, on the basis of 1912 figures. But there is an important and profitable export business in high-grade cake across the line into Netherlands, and low-grade to Denmark, and this is increasing. However, under present circumstances the import of 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons of cake and meal is all that can be expected, the activity of the German mills probably taking up any normal increase in demand.

The question then arises, What can be done to increase trade in these products from the United States? American cake is scarcely holding its own in competition with other nations, having furnished 34.4 per cent. of the entire importation in 1908 and only 29.3 per cent. in 1912. This condition is partly due to a greater appreciation of the value of cottonseed meal as a feedstuff in the United States, thus gradually elevating the price.

Nothing could be better for the future meat supply of the country than just such a continued increase in domestic consumption of cottonseed meal, which even at the present unusually high price is still the cheapest source of protein per pound.

(To be continued.)

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 22	12,328	1,158	39,380	14,868
Tuesday, June 23	3,180	3,401	17,315	13,566
Wednesday, June 24	14,270	2,140	27,997	22,781
Thursday, June 25	4,623	1,528	17,047	13,100
Friday, June 26	2,541	291	15,674	7,269
Saturday, June 27	103	27	9,738	5,140
Total last week	37,045	8,545	127,151	76,724
Total previous week	39,977	8,943	144,474	74,573
Cor. week, 1913	39,960	7,739	142,407	62,923
Cor. week, 1912	46,444	12,636	137,248	100,693

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 22	4,657	50	3,422	363
Tuesday, June 23	1,042	26	1,975	617
Wednesday, June 24	4,379	14	1,468	504
Thursday, June 25	3,139	22	2,271	994
Friday, June 26	1,380	8	2,290	664
Saturday, June 27	...	...	1,481	616
Total last week	14,597	120	12,907	3,758
Total previous week	17,559	124	10,892	2,051
Cor. week, 1913	18,723	242	13,573	1,254
Cor. week, 1912	16,842	259	20,413	3,447

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 27, 1914	1,104,009	3,372,755	2,441,280
Same period, 1913	1,176,973	3,682,439	2,182,167

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending June 27, 1914	468,000
Previous week	530,000
Cor. week, 1913	538,000
Cor. week, 1912	530,000
Total year to date	11,883,000
Same period, 1913	12,500,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 27, 1914	105,600	317,800	169,200
Week ago	87,100	361,300	151,600
Year ago	113,600	407,700	140,800
Two years ago	131,400	410,200	199,100

Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to date and same period a year ago:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle	2,744,000	3,104,000
Hogs	8,605,000	9,428,000
Sheep	3,473,000	4,978,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending June 27, 1914:

Armour & Co.	20,100
Swift & Co.	16,800
S. & S. Co.	12,700
Morris & Co.	9,800
Hammond Co.	7,000
Western P. Co.	11,200
Anglo-American	5,700
Independent P. Co.	8,600
Roberts & Oake	4,300
Brennan P. Co.	4,800
Miller & Hart	3,700
Others	8,500
Totals	119,300
Previous week	135,400
1913	138,600
Total year to date	2,657,400
Same period last year	3,063,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	$8.70	$8.30	$4.85	$7.65
Previous week	8.60	8.25	5.00	8.00
Cor. week, 1913	8.10	8.70	4.80	6.70
Cor. week, 1912	7.90	7.51	4.25	6.40
Cor. week, 1911	6.10	6.40	3.70	6.60

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice heavy	$8.50@9.40
Steers, fair to good	7.65@8.60
Yearlings, good to choice	8.50@9.25
Inferior steers	7.50@7.90
Distillery steers	8.40@9.10
Stockers	6.00@7.40
Feeding steers	7.25@8.00
Medium to good beef cows	5.00@6.00
Stock cows	5.00@5.40
Fair to choice heifers	7.25@8.75
Stock heifers	6.00@7.00
Good to choice cows	6.25@7.75
Common to good cutters	4.00@5.00
Butcher bulls	6.75@7.25
Bologna bulls	6.15@6.50
Good to choice calves	8.75@9.50
Heavy calves	7.50@8.75

HOGS.

Choice light, 170 to 195 lbs.	$8.30@8.45
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.	8.30@8.50
Prime weight butchers, 230 to 270 lbs.	8.30@8.50
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 350 lbs.	8.30@8.45
Mixed packing	8.15@8.35
Heavy packing	8.15@8.30
Pigs	7.50@8.00
Boars	2.75@3.75
*Stags	8.50@9.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Clipped ewes	$4.50@5.00
Clipped wethers	5.25@6.15
Clipped yearlings	6.50@7.75
Clipped feeding yearlings	5.50@6.00
Native lambs	8.50@9.25
Range wethers	5.75@6.30
Range lambs	8.50@9.25
Bucks	3.00@3.75
Breeding ewes	4.75@5.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	$21.15	$21.30	$21.12½	$21.25
September	20.00	20.02½	19.97½	†20.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.95	10.00	9.95	9.97½
September	10.10	10.15	10.10	10.15
October	10.17½	10.20	10.17½	10.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	11.45	11.47½	11.42½	11.47½
September	11.45	11.50	11.45	†11.50
October	.....	.....	.....	11.27½

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	21.20	21.35	21.20	‡21.35
September	20.05	20.15	20.05	†20.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.00	10.07½	10.00	†10.07½
September	10.17½	10.22½	10.17½	10.22½
October	10.25	10.27½	10.22½	†10.27½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	11.50	11.60	11.50	‡11.60
September	11.52½	11.57½	11.52½	†11.57½
October	11.30	11.32½	11.30	11.32½

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	21.20	21.27½	21.20	†21.25
September	20.10	20.22½	20.05	‡20.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.05	10.10	10.02½	10.07½
September	10.20	10.27½	10.20	10.25
October	10.30	10.35	10.25	10.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	11.60	11.70	11.57½	11.65
September	11.60	11.65	11.55	†11.62½
October	11.30	11.40	11.30	‡11.40

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	21.27½	21.95	21.27½	†21.65
September	20.17½	20.32½	20.12½	20.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.05	10.10	10.00	10.00
September	10.22½	10.25	10.15	10.15
October	10.27½	10.32½	10.23½	†10.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	11.65	11.67½	11.57½	‡11.60
September	11.62½	11.65	11.55	†11.55
October	11.35	11.35	11.27½	11.27½

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	21.90	21.90	21.85	‡21.85
September	20.25	20.30	20.22½	‡20.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.05	10.05	10.05	†10.05
September	10.20	10.22½	10.17½	†10.20
October	10.30	10.30	10.25	10.27½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	11.67½	11.72½	11.67½	11.70
September	11.60	11.70	11.60	‡11.70
October	11.32½	11.42½	11.32½	‡11.42½

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	21.95	21.95	21.40	21.65
September	20.30	20.35	20.25	20.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.10	10.12½	10.10	10.12½
September	10.22½	10.27½	10.22½	10.27½
October	.....	.....	.....	10.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	11.77½	11.80	11.77½	†11.80
September	11.77½	11.80	11.75	†11.77½
October	11.47½	11.47½	11.42½	11.45

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	.20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks	.22	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks	.25	@32
Native Pot Roasts	.15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	.13	@17
Beef Stew	.12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native		@16
Corned Rumps, Native		@16
Corned Ribs		@12½
Corned Flanks		@10
Round Steaks	.18	@23
Round Roasts	.15	@18
Shoulder Steaks		@17
Shoulder Roasts	.15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed		@12½
Rolled Roast	.16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	.22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy	.15	@18
Legs, fancy	.22	@24
Stew		@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.		@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.		@35
Chops, French, each		@15

Mutton.

Legs	.16	@18
Stew	8	@10
Shoulders		@12
Hind Quarters		@16
Fore Quarters		@12
Rib and Loin Chops	.18	@20
Shoulder Chops	.14	@16

Pork.

Pork Loins	.16	@18
Pork Chops	.18	@20
Pork Shoulders		@14
Pork Tenders		@35
Pork Butts		@15
Spare Ribs		@12
Hocks		@11
Pigs' Heads		@ 8
Leaf Lard		@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters	.18	@22
Fore Quarters	.12½	@14
Legs	.18	@22
Breasts	.14	@16
Shoulders	.16	@18
Cutlets		@35
Rib and Loin Chops		@25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 7
Tallow	@ 8¾
Bones, per cwt.	@ 1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	@18
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)	@65
Kips	@15

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient
Great Capacity
SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL
For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.
Send for Catalogue T. B.
American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13½@14
Good native steers	13¼@13½
Native steers, medium	13 @13½
Heifers, good	13 @13¾
Cows	12 @12½
Hind Quarters, choice	@16½
Fore Quarters, choice	@11¾

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	9¾@11
Steer Chucks	11½@12½
Boneless Chucks	@12½
Medium Plates	@ 8¼
Steer Plates	@ 8¾
Cow Rounds	@12½
Steer Rounds	@14½
Cow Loins	@14½
Steer Loins, Heavy	@20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@21
Strip Loins	@13
Sirloin Butts	@16
Shoulder Clods	@13½
Rolls	@15½
Rump Butts	13 @14½
Trimmings	@10½
Shank	@ 7½
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	12 @12½
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@15
Steer Ribs, Light	@15½
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@16½
Loin Ends, steer, native	@17½
Loin Ends, cow	@16½
Hanging Tenderloins	@12
Flank Steak	@14½
Hind Shanks	@ 5½

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	@ 8
Hearts	@ 8
Tongues	@17
Sweetbreads	@20
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 @ 8½
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 5½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7½
Brains	@ 8
Kidneys, each	@ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	@13
Light Carcass	@15
Good Carcass	@16½
Good Saddles	@18½
Medium Racks	@13½
Good Racks	@14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 8
Sweetbreads	50 @65
Calf Livers	@25
Heads, each	25 @30

Lambs.

Good Caul	@15
Round Dressed Lambs	@17
Saddles, Caul	@18
R. D. Lamb Racks	@14
Caul Lamb Racks	@13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@20
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@18
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1½

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@11½
Good Sheep	@12½
Medium Saddles	@13½
Good Saddles	@14
Good Racks	@ 9½
Medium Racks	@ 9
Mutton Legs	@15
Mutton Loins	@12
Mutton Stew	@ 7½
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2½
Sheep Heads, each	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@13
Pork Loins	@14¼
Leaf Lard	@10
Tenderloins	@28
Spare Ribs	@ 8¼
Butts	@12
Hocks	@ 9½
Trimmings	@ 7
Extra Lean Trimmings	@ 8½
Tails	@ 8½
Snouts	@ 5½
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@10
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog livers, per lb.	@ 5
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@11½
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	@14
Slip Bones	@ 6
Tail Bones	@ 7
Brains	4½@ 5½
Backfat	@10
Hams	@17½
Calas	@13½
Bellies	@16
Shoulders	@12

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@11½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@11
Choice Bologna	@15
Frankfurters	@12½
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@11
Tongue	@14
Minced Sausage	@13½
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@17½
New England Sausage	@18
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@14
Special Compressed Ham	@15½
Berliner Sausage	@15
Boneless Butts in casings	@25
Oxford Butts in casings	@20
Polish Sausage	@12½
Garlic Sausage	@12½
Country Smoked Sausage	@15
Farm Sausage	@16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@11
Pork Sausage, short link	@11½
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@10
Luncheon Roll	@16½
Delicatessen Loaf	@18
Jellied Roll	@19

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	@28
German Salami (new)	@25½
Italian Salami	@27½
Holsteiner	@20
Mettwurst, New	—@—
Farmer	@21½

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-30	$6.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	6.00
Bologna, 1-50	6.00
Bologna, 2:20	5.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	6.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	$11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	——
Pickled Pigs, Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	——
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	39.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
No. 1, 2 doz. to case	$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	15.00
No. 14, ½ doz. to case	35.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	$3.75
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	7.25
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	14.00
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	24.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	—@—
Plate Beef	@17.00
Prime Mess Beef	—@—
Extra Mess Beef	—@—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—@—
Rump Butts	@22.00
Mess Pork, old	@22.50
Clear Fat Backs	@21.50
Family Back Pork	@24.50
Bean Pork	@17.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs	@12⅛
Pure lard	@11⅛
Lard substitutes, tcs.	@ 9⅝
Lard, compound	@ 9⅛
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@62
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	@11⅛

Barrels, ⅛c. over tierces. half barrels, ¼c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 tc 80 lbs., ⅛c. to 1c. over tierces.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	14½@21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	15½@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	15 @21½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	11½@13½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@14½
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@14
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@14
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@10⅞
Regular Plates	@11¼
Clear Plates	@10½
Butts	@ 9¼

Bacon meats, ½c. to 1c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@18¾
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@18½
Skinned Hams	@19¼
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@14¼
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@13¾
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@14½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@26
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@18½
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@20¾
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@14
Dried Beef Sets	@28½
Dried Beef Insides	@30¾
Dried Beef Knuckles	@27½
Dried Beef Outsides	@27
Regular Boiled Hams	@26½
Smoked Boiled Hams	@27
Boiled Calas	@19
Cooked Loin Rolls	@28
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@19½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@21
Export Rounds	@28
Middles, per set	@72
Beef bungs, per piece	@24
Beef weasands	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium	@55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@80
Hog casings, free of salt	@70
Hog middles, per set	@10
Hog bungs, export	@19
Hog bungs, large, mediums	@10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	@1.00
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@80
Imported medium sheep casings	@70
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	2.30 @ 2.35
Concentrated tankage	2.25 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	@2.70 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@2.67 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	@2.45 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6½ and 30%	@18.00@18.50
Ground rawbone, per ton	25.00@27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	19.00@20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	240.00@260.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	26.00@ 27.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	35.00@ 40.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	65.00@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	70.00@ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00@ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00@ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	85.00@ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and kunckles, per ton	28.00@ 30.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@10.00
Prime steam, loose	@ 9.57
Leaf	@ 9⅝
Compound	8⅝@ 8½
Neutral lard	10⅝@ 10¾

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 @ 8⅛
Oleo, No. 2	7½@ 7⅝
Mutton	@ 8
Tallow	7¼@ 7½
Grease, yellow	5½@ 5¾
Grease, A white	6½@ 6¾

OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	69 @71
Extra lard oil	68 @70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58 @60
No. 1 lard oil	54 @56
No. 2 lard oil	52 @54
Oleo oil, extra	9⅝@ 9⅞
Oleo oil, No. 2	9⅛@ 9⅝
Oleo stock	8¼@ 8⅞
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @65
Corn oil, loose	@5.70
Horse oil	6½@ 6¾

TALLOWS.

Edible	6⅞@ 7
Prime city	7 @ 7⅛
No. 1 Country	6¼@ 6½
Packers' Prime	6½@ 6⅝
Packers' No. 1	6⅛@ 6⅜
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5¼
Renderers' No. 1	6 @ 6¼

GREASES.

White, choice	6⅝@ 6⅞
White, "A"	6⅜@ 6⅝
White, "B"	5⅞@ 6⅛
Bone	5¾@ 6
Crackling	5¾@ 6
House	4⅞@ 5⅛
Yellow	5⅜@ 5½
Brown	4⅞@ 5⅛
Glue stock	5½@ 5⅝
Garbage grease	4 @ 4¼
Glycerine, C. P.	@20
Glycerine, dynamite	19 @19¼
Glycerine, crude soap	13 @13¼
Glycerine, candle	14 @14½

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	53½@54½
P. S. Y., soap grade	52 @52½
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65% f. a.	2.40 @2.45
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. f. a.	@1.15

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	80 @ 82½
Oak pork barrels	87½@ 90
Lard tierces	1.07½@1.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5¼@ 6¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7½
Borax	4 @ 4½
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4
Plantation, granulated	@ 4¼
Yellow, clarified	@ 3⅝
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	$2.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
English packing, car lots	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@8x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 1.

We had another moderate Monday run of cattle, actual receipts on the opening day of the week being 16,448 head, and while the trade was about steady on the cattle selling under 8½c., it was a particularly slow market on the fair and common killing steers, especially the "grassy" grades, which are rather plentiful at the other markets, but the good to choice, corn-fed beeves met with ready acceptance and sold strong to 10c. higher, several droves of prime, heavy beeves topping the market at $9.45, with other prime grades from $9.15@9.40; choice to prime, $8.85@9.15; good to choice, $8.60@8.85; medium to good, 8.15@8.60, and fair to medium, $7.75@8.15. Tuesday's run of 3,423 cattle met with the usual Tuesday demand, the trade being steady at Monday's general level of values on killing steers. Wednesday's run of 16,000 cattle made a total of 36,000 for the first three days of the week as compared with 30,000 for the same period a week ago, and while the choice to prime beeves sold fully steady and in some cases a little stronger, the other kinds, particularly the medium and low-priced killers and the grassy grades, were very slow sale and the range in values is getting a little wider, and this condition of affairs will doubtless become more pronounced in the near future.

The butcher stuff market has slipped off 15@25c. on the good to choice grades and 25@35c. on the common to medium kinds, while feeding cows and heifers show in many instances 35@50c. decline during the past 10 days. The calf trade has been well maintained, especially on the choice vealers, but the bull market has been extremely dull and stagnant and shows 25@35c. loss as compared with 10 days ago.

Receipts of hogs on Wednesday were estimated around 32,000, with a heavier percentage of prime and well finished hogs than has been the case the last few days, the receipts earlier in the week carrying quite a percentage of plain heavy packing and grassy lightweight stuff, causing a little more spread in values this week than we have had at any time recently. Bulk of the choice weighty butchers and prime shipping grades sold at $8.30@8.40 with extreme top $8.45, although the outlet for this class of stuff was limited, as shipping orders were light. Bulk of the good mixed and mixed packing grades sold largely in a range of $8.15@8.25. It is natural to look for a little further falling off in quality during the coming month and undoubtedly a wider range in values will prevail.

With liberal supplies of sheep and lambs since the opening of the week slaughterers have been able to depress the market 10@20c. per day, until sheep prices stand 25@35c. and lambs 30@50c. lower than last week's closing figures. The trade has been fairly active, however, and the decline in the market is nothing more than could have been expected, owing to the unusual high range of values prevailing for some time previous to this week. The range season opened in earnest on Monday, the receipts of something over 23,000 head containing 44 double decks of Westerns, including several cars of lambs good enough to bring $9.15, top for that day. Tuesday's receipts also contained a liberal portion of range stock, which shared in the decline of 10@15c. per cwt., and today (Wednesday), with receipts estimated at 20,000, the market is a trifle weaker. We quote: Fancy spring lambs, $9.10@9.25; good to choice spring lambs, $8.75@9; poor to medium, $8@8.50; culls, $6.25@7; good to choice fed yearlings, $7.50@7.75; fat aged wethers, $5.75@6; good to choice light and medium-weight ewes, $4.60@4.85; fair-fleshed and heavy ewes, $4.25@4.50; culls, $3.25@3.75; feeding yearlings, $5.75@6; feeding lambs, $6.75@7; breeding ewes, $5@5.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 1.

The receipts of cattle this week amounted to about 25,950 head, which included 10,900 Southerns. There was only a fair run of native steers during the past week. Good kinds were strong to 10c. higher, those selling over $8.75. The kinds from $8@8.75 were steady, while common grades were 15@25c. lower. Heavy steers topped at $9.30, two loads of yearling steers bringing the same price. The bulk of the offerings that went to the packers sold from $7.75@9. Cows are generally 10@15c. lower for the week. Quality was only fair and trading was slow. Best ones brought $7, with the bulk ranging from $5.60@6.50. Heifers sold generally steady; $9 was the top on one carload of heifers, with the bulk of the offerings selling at $7@8.50, and a mixed carload of steers and heifers selling at $9.10. Veal calves for the week are about 25c. lower; the top today is 9c. Most of the offerings on the quarantine side were Texas steers, both grassers and kinds caked on the grass. Good quality stuff sold generally steady, while the light and common to medium grades sold as much as 50c. lower for the week. $8.20 was the top on the fed kinds, $8 the top on the grass kinds.

Hog receipts were 37,990 this week. A few price fluctuations were noted. The week opened with best ones selling at $8.40. Values showed a stronger tendency until Tuesday, when the top for the week was made, which was $8.60. Today values are slightly lower, $8.50 being the top, with the bulk at $8.30@8.45. Order buyers have been active, and a very satisfactory trade was in evidence at all times.

Sheep receipts totaled 27,200 during the past week. Mutton sheep for the week are generally steady; very few of this kind were received. Lamb prices experienced a decline. At the first of the week best spring lambs were bringing around $9.05 and advanced until a top of $9.25 was reached. Since that time prices have declined and today best offerings are bringing $8.75. These were native offerings. Tennessee or Kentucky spring lambs would undoubtedly bring stronger prices.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 30.

Seasonable price-spread widening is in progress in the cattle market. Prices are getting down to a grass basis on cheaply fattened cattle, while choice to prime steers are advancing gradually, and the market on them appears to be founded on conditions that will last through the summer and fall. Cattle supply for June is 97,000 head, lightest normal June run since 1899. Receipts today are 7,000 head, good fed steers strong, others weak, cows weak to 10c. lower. Heavy Nebraska corn fed steers brought $9.30 today, highest price since early in the spring, and other good cattle sold at $8.80 and upwards. A shipment of good Kansas grass steers brought $8.40 yesterday, others $8, wintered on wheat fields, and finished on grass, without corn. Bulk of the native cows sell at $5.40@6.75, heifers $6.50@8.25, a few at $8.75@9. Cattle are said to be selling on the ranges higher than at the markets; sales of yearlings for fall delivery at $36@40 are reported, and calves for December delivery at $25. Quarantine receipts are fairly liberal again this week, but do not carry as much beef as last week. Offerings are highly mixed and steer sales range from $5.50@7.85, cows $4@6.35, a few fed cows at $7. Veals are 50 cents lower, at $8@9.50.

Hog receipts here this month amount to 180,000 head, the lightest June since 1902. Supply today is 13,000 head, and packers are trying to get them cheaper. Early sales to speculators were on a steady basis; top $8.45, bulk $8.20@8.42½, and packers later took the crop that way. Fatted brood sows are likely to sell at a big margin below medium and light weight hogs this summer, as packers are not anxious to accumulate lard.

Sheep and lambs are 25@50c. lower this week; top spring lambs today $8.90, medium to common lambs down to $8.25. Sheep are not as much lower, wethers selling up to $5.75, yearlings $6.75, ewes $4.75, breeding ewes $5.25. Receipts this month foot up 146,000 head, a fairly good June, though 15,000 less than June last year. Supply today, 8,000.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., June 30.

Fat cattle prices have been working upward for the past two or three weeks, but the advance has been very gradual, about 25c. for the month of June. Receipts for June were 54,600 head, or about 700 less than a year ago, and the shortage in receipts so far this year compared with the first six months of 1914 has been approximately 20,000

(Continued on page 43.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 27, 1914:

CATTLE.

Chicago	22,448
Kansas City	15,382
Omaha	9,244
St. Joseph	2,636
Cudahy	617
Sioux City	2,843
South St. Paul	3,372
New York and Jersey City	9,625
Fort Worth	8,758
Philadelphia	2,710
Pittsburgh	1,460
Denver	1,417
Oklahoma City	4,693
Cincinnati	2,875

HOGS.

Chicago	114,244
Kansas City	23,921
Omaha	47,307
St. Joseph	28,811
Cudahy	11,551
Sioux City	30,377
Ottumwa	10,795
Cedar Rapids	10,840
South St. Paul	26,534
New York and Jersey City	28,968
Fort Worth	2,282
Philadelphia	5,031
Pittsburgh	8,452
Denver	3,856
Oklahoma City	3,511
Cincinnati	9,366

SHEEP.

Chicago	72,966
Kansas City	15,469
Omaha	22,969
St. Joseph	9,146
Cudahy	376
Sioux City	1,545
South St. Paul	1,241
New York and Jersey City	45,502
Fort Worth	6,687
Philadelphia	8,998
Pittsburgh	5,365
Denver	2,492

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 3.—Market steady. Western steam, $10.35; Middle West, $10.10@10.20; city steam, 9¾c.; refined Continent, $10.70; South American, $11.25; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 8½@8¾c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 3.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 86½ fr.; edible, 107 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 72½ fr.; edible, 86¾ fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 3.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 112s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 59s.; New York, 53s. 6d.; picnic, 61s.; hams, long, 73c.; American cut, 71s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s.; long clear, 67s. 6d.; short backs, 63s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 66s. Lard, spot prime, 49s. 3d. American refined contract September, 50s. 10½d.; 28-lb. boxes, 50s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), 50¾ marks. Tallow, prime city, 29s. 6d.; choice, 31s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 61s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 30s. 6d.@33s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was a little firmer, with a moderate hog movement and fair demand for cash product.

Stearine.

The market was dull, with values quoted about steady. Oleo is quoted at 7¾@8c.

Tallow.

The market was again quiet, with prices about steady. City is quoted at 6c. nominal and specials at 6⅜c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet and a little firmer with the steadier lard market.

Market closed unchanged to 4 points advance. Sales, 4,400 bbls. Spot oil, $7.24@7.30. Crude, Southeast, $6.27 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: July, $7.25@7.28; August, $7.44@7.45; September, $7.54@7.56; October, $7.32@7.33; November, $6.97@6.98; December, $6.86@6.88; January, $6.86@6.88; February, $6.86@6.92; good off oil, $7.09@7.30; off oil, $7.06@7.25; red off oil, $6.80@7.25; winter oil, $7.50@8; summer white oil, $7.50@8.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 3.—Hog market strong and 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, $8.25@8.45; light, $8.10@8.50; mixed, $8.10@8.55; heavy, $7.95@8.55; rough heavy, $7.95@8.10; Yorkers, $8.35@8.45; pigs, $7.35@8.20; cattle slow and steady; beeves, $7.15@9.45; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.80; Texas steers, $6.50@7.90; stockers and feeders, $5.75@5.90; Western, $7.10@8.20. Sheep market steady to strong; native, $5.25@6; Western, $5.40@6; yearling, $6.25@7.40; lambs, $6.25@8.90; Western, $6.50@9.

Sioux City, July 3.—Hogs steady, at $8.05@8.15.

St. Louis, July 3.—Hogs strong, at $8.35@8.55.

Buffalo, July 3.—Hogs lower; 9,600 on sale at $8.70@8.75.

Kansas City, July 3.—Hogs strong, at $8.05@8.45.

South Omaha, July 3.—Hogs strong, at $8.15@8.35.

St. Joseph, July 3.—Hogs strong, at $8.10@8.40.

Louisville, July 3.—Hogs steady, at $8.25@8.40.

Indianapolis, July 3.—Hogs higher, at $8.55@8.65.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1914, are reported as follows:

Chicago.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	4,747	12,700	7,420
Armour & Co.	3,919	20,100	15,630
Swift & Co.	4,598	16,800	24,640
Morris & Co.	3,434	9,800	7,696
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,167	7,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	751	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 11,200 hogs; Anglo-American Provision Co., 5,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,600 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,300 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,800 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,700 hogs; others, 8,500 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,537	6,069	2,005
Fowler Packing Co.	627	...	928
S. & S. Co.	2,430	4,247	2,632
Swift & Co.	3,845	4,698	3,149
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,013	4,032	4,896
Morris & Co.	2,601	4,666	1,796
Blount	102	1,281	...
Butchers	329	209	63

B. Balling, 22 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 525 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 659 cattle; L. Levy, 122 cattle; I. Meyer, 270 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 50 cattle; M. Rice, 108 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 375 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 122 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,605	8,715	2,217
Swift & Co.	2,196	11,195	7,488
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,577	14,192	10,253
Armour & Co.	2,518	13,910	4,245
Swartz & Co.	...	647	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,918	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 107 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 27 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 40 cattle and 16 hogs; Kohrs Packing Co., 427 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,105	8,273	8,131
Swift & Co.	3,373	7,260	12,677
Armour & Co.	2,956	8,746	12,541
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	516	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	1,270	376	...
East Side Packing Co.	200	2,314	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	1,347	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	1,528	...
Krey Packing Co.	15	364	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	38	302	30
Sartorius Provision Co.	5	584	...
Others	2,840	6,044	10,288

St. Joseph.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,475	12,135	5,013
G. H. Hammond Co.	630	5,740	2,528
Morris & Co.	850	5,715	1,177

Others, 100 hogs.

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,228	14,795	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,484	14,745	...
Swift & Co.	90	6,636	...

Dubuque Packing Co., 144 hogs; Layton Packing Co., 563 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 22 cattle; R. Hurni Packing Co., 161 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 79 cattle; J. L. Brennan & Co., 60 cattle; Statter & Co., 58 cattle; others, 2,884 cattle.

*Incomplete.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 29, 1914.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,488	5,809	31	5,696
Jersey City	4,022	4,231	31,488	18,722
Central Union	2,296	644	10,563	—
Lehigh Valley	1,819	337	3,420	—
Scattering	—	121	—	4,550
Totals	9,625	11,142	45,502	28,968
Totals last week	9,888	12,520	60,065	26,101

Is there something you want to know badly that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy, and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but $1. Ask us about it.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	11,000	5,000
Kansas City	100	1,500	300
Omaha		9,000	
St. Louis	450	2,500	300
St. Joseph	100	3,000	300
Sioux City	300	5,000	300
St. Paul	200	1,000	50
Oklahoma City		150	150
Fort Worth	350	100	150
Milwaukee	25	1,393	50
Denver	100	100	50
Toledo		1,500	
Louisville	50	1,000	2,750
Cudahy		200	
Indianapolis	300	5,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,000
Cincinnati		1,312	
Buffalo	350	2,600	200
Cleveland	300	2,000	600
New York	336	1,460	3,311

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	37,000	22,000
Kansas City	12,000	7,000	5,200
Omaha	3,000	7,000	10,500
St. Louis	8,700	6,800	5,100
St. Joseph	1,500	2,900	3,200
Sioux City	1,500	7,000	300
St. Paul	2,000	8,000	400
Oklahoma City	400	500	
Fort Worth	4,500	500	4,000
Milwaukee	25	5,569	100
Denver	1,000	700	600
Louisville		2,000	
Detroit		300	
Wichita		1,360	
Indianapolis	800	4,000	
Pittsburgh	2,300	9,500	9,500
Cincinnati	2,300	3,947	3,000
Buffalo	3,500	13,000	3,000
Cleveland	1,000	4,000	10,000
New York	3,940	7,280	18,788

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	17,000	20,000
Kansas City	8,000	13,000	8,000
Omaha	4,000	9,000	8,000
St. Louis	7,100	8,300	8,900
St. Joseph	2,190	9,000	1,400
Sioux City	1,000	6,000	1,000
St. Paul	900	6,000	200
Oklahoma City	1,200	600	300
Fort Worth	2,200	600	2,000
Milwaukee	350	11,966	200
Denver	200	200	200
Louisville		400	
Detroit		375	
Cudahy		3,000	
Wichita		1,558	
Indianapolis	1,500	12,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	500	2,955	6,600
Buffalo	300	4,000	400
Boston	1,778	23,262	7,162
Cleveland	60	3,000	1,000
New York	421	579	6,139

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	88,000	18,000
Kansas City	4,800	6,400	1,700
Omaha	2,600	11,000	5,000
St. Louis	4,700	7,000	5,200
St. Joseph	1,400	8,000	1,100
Sioux City	1,000	9,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,100	7,900	300
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,000	
Fort Worth	2,700	600	1,400
Milwaukee	25	6,876	100
Denver	200	300	800
Louisville		1,000	7,496
Detroit		2,500	
Wichita		1,123	
Indianapolis	1,500	12,060	
Pittsburgh		3,500	1,000
Cincinnati		4,690	
Buffalo	150	3,200	1,600
Cleveland	100	3,000	1,000
New York	2,005	4,783	8,176

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	17,000	12,000
Kansas City	800	6,500	1,000
Omaha		4,000	
St. Louis	200	8,200	3,400
St. Joseph		10,000	
Sioux City		6,000	
St. Paul		3,000	
Louisville		1,000	
Detroit		4,672	
Cudahy		500	
Wichita		2,488	
Indianapolis		8,000	
Cincinnati	706	3,742	6,100
Buffalo	125	4,000	600
Cleveland		3,000	
New York	1,714	1,150	4,985

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	11,000	8,000
Kansas City	800	2,000	1,000
Omaha	25	7,000	3,000
St. Louis	1,600	7,000	1,800
St. Joseph	50	2,800	300
Sioux City	100	5,000	
Fort Worth	300	1,400	
St. Paul	200	5,200	4,800
Oklahoma	50	200	

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The activity in the market continues and with further details coming to light regarding the late purchases by a large sole leather tanning concern which have been quite extensive, it is estimated that the total sales so far this week will amount to around 120,000 hides and maybe more than this. These purchases have about cleaned up the market on June and July salting to August 1 on butt brands, Colorados and native steers, and large quantities of all weights of Texas steers have also been moved, although two of the prominent packers still have June and July all weight Texas on hand. The sales this week have included about 20,000 native steers and about 16,000 branded cows and the balance of the movement involves about 85,000 butt brands, Colorados and Texas steers. Native cows and native and branded bulls have not participated in late business. The active trading this week, principally with large buyers, coming as it did after a short period of hesitation following the financial troubles in the dry goods industry, is causing packers to feel and talk steadier to stronger for future salting on all kinds of hides. Native steers rule firm with a fairly good demand of late. One packer recently sold 3,600 January salting at 18c., and though these had been held at 18¼c. no buyers could be found above 18c. Although one packer, as previously noted, secured 19½c. f. o. b. Missouri River for Julys, which is figured equal to 19¾c. Chicago freight a packer sold 4,500 Junes at the former price of 19¼c., and 2,500 Julys at 19½c. Most packers are now well sold up to August on June-July salting, but a number still have back salting, including January, February, March and April. Texas steers are active at unchanged prices. Two packers have each cleaned out their June and July salting to a large buyer, and the quantities estimated sold by these two are between 35,000 and 40,000 at 19c. for heavy and 18½c. for lights and extremes together. Another packer previously cleaned out his Texas to August, and the total movement this week in this variety is estimated around 50,000. Two of the packers still have their Junes and Julys unsold, and these can probably be secured readily at the above prices. Butt brands and Colorados are about all cleaned up to August 1, with one packer selling 2,400 more July Colorados at 18c. The prices obtained for Julys were 18¼c., for butt brands and 18c. for Colorados, and in some instances some Junes were taken at these rates. Branded cows are steady. One packer sold 7,000 Julys at 18¼c. to a large buyer. Native cows have ruled quiet this week. At present the slaughter is running about three times as many lights as heavies, and owing to this buyer's figure that lights will come down to the price of heavies or 19c. for June-July. June lights last sold 19c. f. o. b. Missouri River. Native bulls are neglected. Packers still ask 15½c. for January to June, and 16½c. for June-January. Branded bulls are quoted steady at 14¾@15c. for Northern, and 15¼@15½c. for Southern points.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Despite the pronounced activity in the packer market there is not much doing in country hides, although small sales are being made all the time, which foot up fairly well in the aggregate. The activity in packers, however, is making dealers generally feel firm, although their talk to trade paper representatives is rather bearish, as they want to buy in the country as low as possible, and sell high to tanners. Buffs range 16@16½c. as to lots. Sales awhile ago of 50 per cent. short hair were at 16c., and buyers decline to pay more now, but most dealers ask up to 16½c. for this description, although one car as noted yesterday is offered at 16½c. to run 70 per cent. short hair and not yet noted as sold. One car 45 pound and up buffs and heavy cows sold in Indiana at 16 c. f. o. b. shipping point. Heavy cows range 15¾@16¼c. as to quality, hair description, etc. Half short hair held 16c. Extremes range from 17c. on last sales of half short hair to 17¼c. for 50 per cent. short, but mostly No. 1's, and 17½c. for more short hair and fewer No. 2's, and up to 17¼@18c. for special selections. Mostly long hair ranges 16¼@16¾c. Two cars of Ohios mostly short hair were sold to a Milwaukee tanner at 17¼c. f. o. b. shipping point, indicating not salable East at this. Heavy steers are quiet but steady at a range of 16@16½c. Bulls are still slow at 13½@14c.

A sale has been made of 2,000@3,000 buffs 45@60 lbs. guaranteed 50 per cent., or more short haired at 16c., which is no better than was obtained last week for similar stock. A car or so of strictly all short haired buffs running 75 per cent. No. 1's is reported sold at 16½c.

CALFSKINS.—There is no improvement in the demand and prices still tend easy. The best Chicago cities rule nominal at 20½c., although 20¾@21c. is asked. The last sale at 20¼c. consisted of so-called Chicago cities, but first class skins out of bundle. Outside cities range 19¾@20¼c., and countries around 19c. Kips unchanged. Light calf $1, and deacons 80c.

SHEEPSKINS.—No special sales are noted, but the market is strong. Packer lambs quoted 90@95c., shearlings 65@70c.; some held 75c. Country shearlings 30@50c.; lambs 50@75c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—There is a fairly good inquiry for common varieties, but no further sales have been made, possibly on account of the fact that some importers are asking higher prices. Some bids were recently made for Bogotas, etc., on the basis of 29c. for mountains, but no sales have been made, and it is understood some importers are asking 1@1½c. higher. Some trading continues to be done in Mexicans out of the "Guantanamo" cargo, and it is reported that a lot of 600@700 Northern district Mexican city hides sold at better than 28c.; understood around 28¼c. The "Oruba" is in with 1,195 Bogotas, etc. Offerings of River Plate varieties continue light, and no trading of any account is noted. There is one offering of 10@11 kilo all half hair and up Buenos Ayres at 28½c., but this price is above buyers' views. Some mixed hair all second Buenos Ayres 10½@11½ kilos were recently offered down to 26c.

WET SALTED HIDES.—There are no reports of any sales of River Plate frigorificos, and the market on these seems to be as quiet as ever. Different lots of Mexicans are still being sold out of the "Guantanamo." It is reported that the lot of 2,000 west coast Mexicans noted yesterday as receiving a bid of 16½c. has been sold at 16¾c. These were Mazatlan city abattoir hides of 44 lbs. average, but there will not be a full 2,000 in the lot, as some were reported short shipped. There is another Mexican boat on the way here, but it is not expected it will bring any such amount of hides as was on the "Guantanamo." The "Mexico" arrived today with 498 bundles Havanas, of which 165 bundles were for export.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No trading is noted. The only packer holding June native steers is understood to still have these on hand, and all packers are said to be sold up on branded.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to rule quiet and despite activity in packers, etc., upper leather tanners do not show much interest in country stock. Most dealers still entertain firm views, but owing to the rather limited demand prices fail to strengthen up as rapidly as was expected when mostly short haired hides became available. It is reported that a Pennsylvania dealer who was offering a car of mostly late receipt buffs at 16¼c. has sold at 16c., but other Pennsylvania and Ohio, etc., dealers hold firm at 16¼c. for late receipt buffs, and some ask 16½c. Extremes are in fair inquiry and are quotable at 17¼@17½c. for regular late receipt lots, and up to 17¾@18c. for exceptional quality. No sales are noted of carlots of New York State hides, but smaller parcels of these are selling at from 15¼@15¾c. flat. Southerns are quiet here. One car of Alabama buff weights is offered at 15½c., but not sold.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues slow, and with offerings from outside points fairly large the tone of prices continues easy. Nominal quotations on New York City's are $1.65@1.70, $2.25@2.27½ and $2.55@2.60, and though no actual prices are confirmed there are some reports that some business has been done at concessions. Prices on outside city and country skins are unchanged, with no trading noted here. A car of Westerns 95 per cent. cities offered 20c.

HORSE HIDES.—Although low prices are talked a sale was made here today of a lot of 500 straight outside city hides for export without manes and tails at $5.60 selected for No. 2's.

THE DEMAND FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.

"A good indication that general business conditions are getting steadily better is the increasing demand for motor trucks," says C. H. McCausland, of the KisselKar. "People are not investing in delivery facilities without something to move, and it is certainly a significant fact that present indications point to the best summer in the history of the truck trade. Our factory is shipping KisselKar trucks to all sections of the country, and many of them are of the larger models, the 3½ and 6-tonners."

Retail Section

GETTING THE BUSINESS.

Just as soon as a dealer begins to get jealous of his neighbor, just so soon does he begin to neglect his own business to watch that of his competitor. Life is a pretty stiff game, but there are some ways we can ease it up a little bit, and one of these is to forget jealousy. If our competitor gets a new front on his store, don't sit by and admire it, and count the number of people that pass through his door, but sit down and figure how you can increase your business so that you can get a better front into your own store, says the Shoe Trade Journal.

Keep your lights burning at least a part of each evening. There are many people who love to walk down town at night when the streets are cooler and more quiet and look at the displays, and this looking very often results in a sale during the following day or week.

The writer was in a large eastern city recently on a Sunday evening, and the street was lined with crowds of people walking "around the square." There were just two windows lighted up in this square, and many of them had their shades drawn tightly, so that one could not look in had he desired. There were some stores among them whose expenses for advertising must have been enormous, but these seemed to be the most tightly closed up, and I presume some advertising man was figuring that he was saving electricity. This is false economy, and when I learned later on that this same thing happened week day evenings I was amazed.

Some dealers like to have a little confusion of stock greet the prospective customer, but it seems as though this were hardly necessary to convince them how busy you are in your store. If you happen to have a few shoes lying around it is nothing more than a sign of laziness, especially so if you have a crew of healthy clerks scattering when the prospect enters.

There is a wonderful asset in keeping your store location permanently. Those firms who move around from one place to another are sure to lose out in the long run. Sometimes when the retail section of the city or town moves, as is the case quite frequently, one really feels justified in moving with it, but to our mind it is far better to keep your present position so live and so firmly implanted in the public memory that there will be no reason for this expansion.

Make sure that your prices are right. Both your cost prices and your selling prices are meant by this statement. Many a retailer is selling closer than he should, and many a store has closed up because they did not realize this fact sooner. You cannot keep the sheriff away unless you make a fair profit on your sales, and for that reason we advocate some sort of a simple record system that enables you to know at all times where you stand in merchandise matters.

It will pay any dealer to watch the price question closely. Prices are constantly changing, and not only that, but conditions are changing over night. It is well to be right up to the minute in purchasing matters so that when the prices take a sudden jump either way you are prepared to take advantage of them without delay. Sometimes a little watching like this will save you hundreds of dollars, and about all the expense you are put to will be that of the trade papers and a few newspapers. Read these regularly for there is much in them that is good. You need not devour them, but glance over them carefully and use what is of interest to you.

Some of your competitors may think they get results by not using price cards in their displays, but we cannot see what possible argument there can be in favor of not using them. By using prices, you give the information before it is asked, and if the goods and the price appeal, the customer will come right in and ask for them. Dealers who claim that lowers the class of their store are in error. With prices in plain sight, it would seem to raise the standard of the store if you cater to high-priced trade, and under no conditions can we believe that the using of them would be harmful.

There are those dealers who pride themselves upon being exclusive and all that sort of thing, but there is little doubt but that the price is the particular thing that gets the people into the stores. You might howl about quality until the end of time, but it is doubtful if you would have one-half the success that will follow you if you stop talking about quality and hand out a few prices. Anything that touches the pocketbook is vastly interesting to the public, and it is generally found that such advertising as this will get in ahead of the quality kind.

Another thing, don't make your customers ask all the questions about things. Get in ahead of them once or twice, and tell them something about your store or your goods which they did not ask about.

THE TRADING STAMP EVIL.

In spite of legislation reported to have been passed in several states which is guaranteed to annihilate the so-called "trading stamp evil," we are very skeptical that any legislation will bring about the desired result, says the New England Tradesman.

It has been tried in Massachusetts several times. The first enactment was promptly declared unconstitutional by the court. Subsequent attempted enactments against the trading stamp were pronounced "class legislation." We believe we are right in saying that the courts themselves have stated that the business of manufacturing and selling trading stamps, which is the business of the trading stamp companies, is a perfectly legitimate business. This being the case, is it not a waste of good time, money and much energy to attempt to legislate it out of existence?

It seems to us really that the retailers, if they would, can deal with the trading stamp question much more effectively and effectually than any legislation. We have a good deal of confidence in what the retailers can accomplish if they would only do it, will only act in concert.

Practically, here is the situation and the proposition in a nut shell. The retailers do not like trading stamps, do not approve the giving of trading stamps, say it is unprofitable; that they can not afford it; that it is a great detriment to their business; it is a mill stone about their necks, and so on. They do not want to give trading stamps, which is something they can do or not do as they please, being their own free moral agents.

So, instead of taking the matter into their own hands, for it is a matter of their own, they go to the legislature and they ask just this: "Here is something we do not want to do. We do not have to do it. We could stop doing it if we would, and we wish the state would pass a law which would penalize us, which would make it unlawful to do this, and we would like to have the state incorporate a clause which will inflict a punishment in case we violate this."

Does it not seem rather silly? Is it an admission on the part of the retailer of his weakness, of his inability to control his own actions and his own business, of his lack of character? Now, we think the retailer does not lack character, except in this particular regard, which he displays by asking the state to compel him to do what he ought to do voluntarily, and which he could do if he would.

See here! If all the retailers in the state of Massachusetts, or in any other state in New England or the Union, would sign a pledge agreeing not to give trading stamps, there would be no trading stamps given. Would there, now? If the trading stamp is such an evil, why do not the retailers do this? Can't they do it? The trouble with the retailers is that they will not stand together. They will meet, talk over the thing, work themselves up, declare certain policies, but before they return to their stores, or within twenty-four hours, they will have forgotten all about their pledges, and each will be going his own way and doing as he pleases, yielding to this, that and the other which go to make up the long list of woes, trials and tribulations of the retail grocer.

What the retailer most needs is to be saved from himself!

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

G. S. Drury has sold his meat market at Templeton, Mass., to W. F. Wilson.

The Holland meat market at Portsmouth, N. H., has been sold at public auction, Joseph Sacco being the purchaser.

Joseph Peck's meat market at Willimantic, Conn., has been damaged by fire.

F. J. Wank has sold his meat market at Fostoria, O., to J. Vallar.

H. Heyman, meat and provision dealer at 1018 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has made an assignment to his creditors.

The Hoffman market at Dansville, N. Y., has been purchased by C. G. Mader.

J. Whitworth will open the Atwood market at Olneyville, R. I.

The meat market of B. J. Stripling at Bullard, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The Edwin Emery Company, Watervliet,

N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000 to engage in the meat business. A. C. and M. E. Emery are the incorporators.

P. Mayor and D. Simsarian have incorporated the Bee Meat and Poultry Company, New York, N. Y., with a capital stock of $5,000.

The meat firm of Provost & Dyce at Dexter, Me., has been dissolved.

J. Battistoni has opened a meat market at West Stockbridge, Mass.

The meat market of Mrs. J. Schmidt at Pottsville, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

Doyle Brothers have rebuilt their burned meat market at West Fairlee, Vt.

J. Mairowitz has opened a new provision store at Bayonne, N. J.

Stanley Wilde has purchased the Montana meat market at Whitefish, Mont., from Nollar & Marto.

The meat market of Smith Brothers at Deer Lodge, Mont., has been damaged by fire.

Mr. Kolar has succeeded to the meat business of Kolar & Suda at Peru, Neb.

E. McWilliams has purchased the interest of William Thompson in the meat business of Thompson & Little at Genoa, Neb.

Frank Stastny has sold out his meat market at Abey, Neb.

W. H. Cook has purchased the meat business of Bockrocker & Company at Nebraska City, Neb.

Henry Kaiser has purchased the interest of his partner in the meat business at Western, Neb.

George Tobin has purchased an interest in the Stetter meat market at Scottsbluff, Neb.

Seda & Chase have engaged in the meat business at Osmond, Neb.

P. M. Scherer has purchased the Weidman meat market at Tekamah, Neb.

Bowers & Brown have purchased the meat business of Frank Wethner at Coleman, Mich.

Jacob Haist, recently of Reed City, has purchased the meat business of Chas. A. Anderson at Hersey, Mich.

J. L. Courtney is about to open up a butcher shop in the Courtney building at Afton, Okla.

Bricker Brothers have entirely remodeled their meat market and grocery store at Pittsburg, Kan.

A meat market has been added to the Freeman grocery store at Pleasonton, Kan., with Wm. Consalus in charge.

E. J. Brazil has purchased the interest of C. A. Deets in the South Side meat market at Girard, Kan.

J. T. Mark has purchased the City meat market at Westmoreland, Kan., from Oscar Plummer.

John Ballinger has disposed of the grocery department of the City meat market at Pond Creek, Okla.

The McAlester Fish & Oyster Company is soon to open for business at McAlester, Okla. A. H. Church and J. C. Wishard are owners.

Wm. Rollins has sold out his West Side meat market at Belleville, Kan., to C. J. Shaw.

Porter & Hindsley have succeeded to the business of the Neal Elliott meat market at Belleville, Kan.

Chas. Stevens has purchased the meat business of Jennings Brothers at Labette, Kan.

Seymour B. Hepler has purchased the meat department of the McClay Grocery at Ottawa, Kan.

New York Section

C. H. Kane, superintendent of Swift & Company's construction department, was in New York this week.

—

M. D. Solinger, of the United Dressed Beef Company, has removed his family to their summer home on Long Island.

—

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 27, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.08 cents; imported beef, 9.62 cents per pound.

—

E. J. Bell, formerly manager of the meat department of the James Butler stores, has returned to his old position as manager for Swift & Company at the Barclay street branch house.

—

A. C. Dean, head of Swift & Company's credit department for the New York district, has gone West on a vacation. C. R. Middaugh, of the Chicago office, is in charge in his absence.

—

Conrad Yeager, of the Pittsburgh Butchers' & Packers' Supply Company, was in New York last week. As a hustler for trade and as a booster for the American Meat Packers' Association, "Con" Yeager is one of the liveliest in the business.

—

Alexander McCarthy, a butcher at the Queensborough Bridge Market, Fifty-ninth street and First avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $3,236; assets, $3,197. He began business in Brooklyn in 1909 and opened in New York in October, 1912.

—

Captain George H. Green, 84 years old, the first butcher of Long Branch, N. J., died suddenly on Tuesday at the home of his son, ex-Councilman Forrest Green, at 70 Bath avenue. Captain Green was born in Norwalk, Conn., and had lived in Long Branch since he was two years old.

—

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1914, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 4,013 lbs.; Brooklyn, 18,480 lbs.; The Bronx, 15 lbs.; total, 22,508 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 48,975 lbs.; Brooklyn, 100 lbs.; The Bronx, 2,085 lbs.; total, 51,160 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,987 lbs.; Brooklyn, 14 lbs.; The Bronx, 20 lbs.; total, 4,021 lbs.

—

The new produce house of Armour & Company at Greenwich and Duane streets is now in operation, including poultry, butter and egg departments, all under the management of W. S. Yearick. The building is of five stories. Poultry is handled from the Greenwich street end, and the balance of the space will be given up to samples of eggs and butter. The large butter storage rooms are in the cellar, but there are cold rooms in the upper lofts for both butter and eggs. The print butter room is on the fourth floor. It will be entirely sanitary, with concrete side walls and floor, so that it can be washed out whenever desired. Two electrical butter cutting machines will be installed. A well arranged egg candling room is on the second floor. The offices are up one flight.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.

The New York State Workmen's Compensation law went into effect on July 1, and affects all employers of labor within the State. Employees must be insured by their employers, either in the State fund or by private companies. This includes owners of meat plants, and even of butcher shops. Retailers must insure their drivers. The method by which the law will be administered has not yet been clearly worked out, and only experience will solve many of the difficulties ahead.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission, which began the actual administration of the new workmen's compensation law on Wednesday morning, within the first few hours thereafter discovered what is alleged to be a serious "joker" in the structure of the new manual of premium rates for employers' insurance recently promulgated by the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of the New York State Insurance Department, says the Journal of Commerce. The alleged "joker" in the new rates which the vast majority of approximately 40,000 employers in the State have already agreed to pay to the various insurance companies and the State Insurance Fund, to protect them from their liability under the law, is said to have caused an undue "loading" of the rates in the various classifications of industry, running as much as 23 per cent. above what is claimed will soon prove to be their proper level in some instances and grading down to 15 per cent.

As a result of the commission's discovery in the matter, a committee was named, including the State Insurance Fund's actuaries, to thoroughly investigate and report upon the basis and method of calculation adopted in the formulation of the rates. When F. A. Spencer, secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, was questioned about the matter he admitted that the commission had arrived at the conclusion that the rates were fixed on too high a basis in many of the classifications, and expressed the belief that they would be reduced shortly about 15 per cent. below their present level as a result of the inquiry which the actuaries are now conducting.

In view of the strong possibility that the compensation insurance rate schedules will be thus materially reduced, the Workmen's Compensation Commission will notify the policyholders of the State Insurance Fund that in the event of the rates being proved to be too high, and they are reduced, the difference between such reduced rates and the rates charged them on their respective policies will be refunded to them or credited to their account.

POULTRY CAR REFRIGERATION.

(Concluded from page 21.)

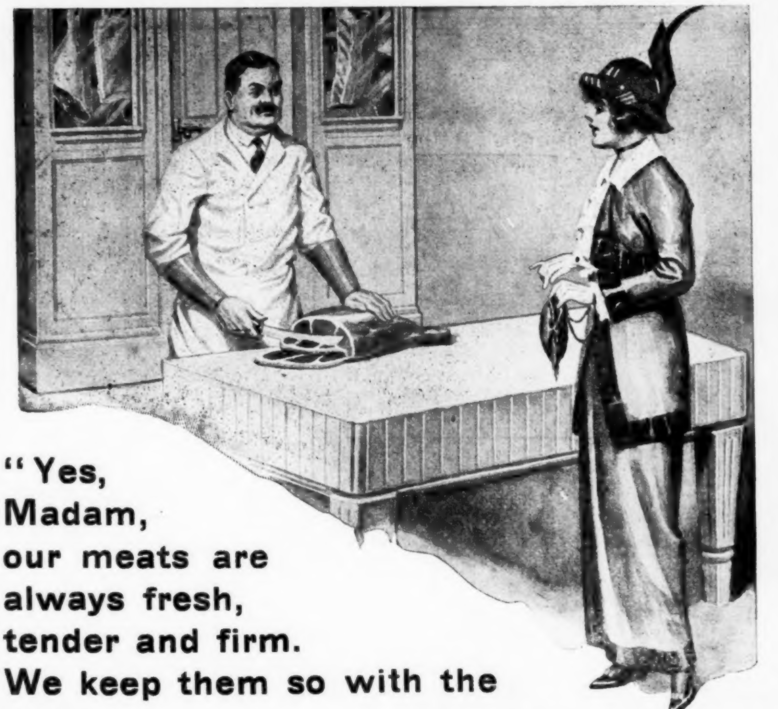
once moist seldom fully dry out, and the result is putrefaction, giving rise to offensive odors, which contaminate goods.

Some of the vegetable or cellulose fiber insulators, the government inspectors find, are perhaps slightly more resistant to moisture and bacterial action, but in time they also become moist, and the alkalies present in such material hasten their chemical decomposition. It is for this reason that car builders are exerting every effort to prevent moisture from reaching the insulation. Mineral wool is least subject to decay, but on the other hand, its non-adhesive qualities hinder the manufacture of strong material.

The insulation in the side walls and floors of the cars used by six different lines shows no radical difference in quality or quantity, though methods of construction in certain cases are preferable. The roof of the car theoretically is most severely taxed to prevent transmission of heat. The most efficient cars studied were those with the best insulated and best built roofs. More attention should be paid to roof and floor insulation, and the floor should be built with its insulation more effectively protected against moisture.

The wire basket principle of ice bunker is sound, it was declared, because of abundant air access to ice and salt. A serious shortcoming of the present types of cars is the impossibility of equalizing the temperature at the center and at the bunker so that all parts of the car are sufficiently cold. Good bunkers and any additional insulation, together with the stowing of the load so as to provide passages for cold air between packages, should materially help to improve results.

The well cooled package does not show changes in temperature corresponding to those in the air of the car, but a long continued increase of temperature or direct contact between the package and the wall of the car, and therefore, the source of heat, affects the goods in the course of time. The daily rise and nightly fall of temperature in the car sometimes result in slight changes in the packages, but it is the constant or maintained rise in the average temperature of the car that is responsile for objectionable results noted at the expiration of long hauls.



"Yes, Madam, our meats are always fresh, tender and firm. We keep them so with the

J-M System of Refrigeration"

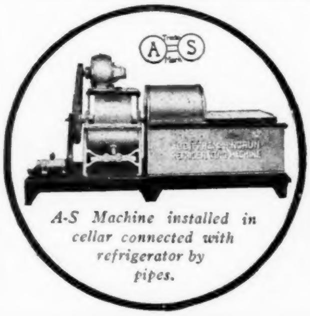
(Using A-S Machine)

Progressive butchers and provision men who have installed this new scientific, sanitary system would not dream of going back to the old, inefficient ice method. The more salable appearance of the meats, the improved quality, the cutting down of "trimming" waste, and the freedom from annoyance and delays caused by the ice man, all appeal strongly to the enterprising meat dealer.

Here is a system which practically runs itself. You turn on or off the electric current and the water—that's all there is to it. No dangerous gases, repairs or recharging. Explosion impossible.

Maintains a pure, dry, sanitary cold. Makes ice at the rate of 11 to 110 pounds per hour, depending upon size of machine.

Write our nearest Branch TODAY for new Catalog showing how you can keep your meats fresher and firmer, do a bigger business, and save money.



A-S Machine installed in cellar connected with refrigerator by pipes.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHEET AND GRANULATED CORK; HAIR FELT; MINERAL WOOL; ROOFINGS; PIPE COVERINGS; PACKINGS; WATERPROOFING; MASTIC FLOORINGS; ETC.

Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Syracuse

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED.
Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg. Vancouver.

2549

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 2.—Wholesale prices of green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are as follows: Pork loins, 17@18c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 15c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 16c.; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; sweet pickled rib bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¼c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; skinned shoulders, 11@11½c.; lean trimmings, 11½c.; regular trimmings, 8c.; boneless butts, 14c.; Boston butts, 12½@13c.; spareribs, 8c.; neck ribs, 3c.; snouts, 4½c.; tails, 7c.; ears, 2c.; kidneys, 5c.

Tierce Goods: Pig tongues, 12½c.; sweet pickled ribs (half sheets), $24@26; sweet pickled pig tails, $21.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 38.)

head. Choice dry lot beeves are selling up to $9.15, and the bulk of the fair to good 1,050@1,350-pound cattle go at a range of $8.30@8.80 with the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades at $7.50@8.25. Corn fed cows and heifers are still in active demand at good, strong prices, but the common and more or less grassy grades are working steadily lower. Choice, dry lot, heifery stock is selling up around $7.75@8.25, while the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at a range of $5.75@6.50, with the canners and cutters at $3.50@5.50. Veal calves continue in brisk demand, but about half a dollar lower at $7.50@10.50, and there has been more or less decline in bulls, stags, etc., poor to best grades selling at $5.25@7.75.

Trend of values for hogs has also been upward, and prices today were the highest of the month. Receipts for June amounted to 208,000 head, or about 37,000 short of a year ago, and the hogs have also averaged somewhat lighter in weight, although they have been very good in point of quality as a rule. Demand is broad and favors the good butcher and heavyweights, although the range of prices is exceptionally narrow for this time of the year. There were only about 9,000 hogs here today, and the market averaged pretty close to a nickel higher. Tops brought $8.32, as against $8.15 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at $8.20@8.25, as compared with $8.07@8.12 one week ago—an advance of 10@15c. for the week and of 35@40c. for the month.

There has been some weakness in the lamb market largely in the nature of a reaction from recent exceptionally high prices. Supplies have been tolerably liberal of late and June receipts, 88,000 head, were next to the largest on record for the month. Demand from all sources holds up remarkably well and the competition from feeder buyers is surprisingly keen for so early in the season. Fat lambs are selling at $8.40@9.10, fat yearlings $6@6.60, fat wethers $5.15@5.50, and fat ewes $4.25@4.85.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	$8.10@9.30
Poor to fair native steers	7.00@8.00
Oxen and stags	5.25@8.00
Bulls	5.25@8.00
Cows	3.50@7.15
Good to choice native steers one year ago	8.00@9.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, fair to prime, per 100 lbs	9.00@11.50
Live veal calves, culls	7.00@ 8.00
Live calves, throwouts, per 100 lbs	7.00@ 8.00
Live veal calves, buttermilks and fed, per 100 lbs.	6.00@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, spring	9.00@ 9.75
Live lambs, yearlings	6.00@ 6.50
Live sheep, common to good	3.50@ 5.00
Live sheep, culls and bucks	3.00@ 3.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@8.90
Hogs, medium	@8.90
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@8.95
Pigs	@8.95
Rough	@7.95

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy	14 @14½
Choice, native light	13¾@14¼
Native, common to fair	13 @13½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	13½@14½
Choice native light	13½@14½
Native, common to fair	13 @13½
Choice Western, heavy	@13
Choice Western, light	@12½
Common to fair Texas	11 @12
Good to choice heifers	@12½
Common to fair heifers	12 @12½
Choice cows	11½@12
Common to fair cows	@11½
Fleshy bologna bulls	11 @11½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	16½@17½	16½@17½
No. 2 ribs	15 @16	@16
No. 3 ribs	12 @13	@15
No. 1 loins	16½@17½	@18½
No. 2 loins	15 @16	@17½
No. 3 loins	12 @13	@16½
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@16	16½@17
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@15	15½@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@14	15 @15½
No. 1 rounds	13½@14	@14
No. 2 rounds	12½@13	@13½
No. 3 rounds	11½@12	@13
No. 1 chucks	11½@12	12½@13
No. 2 chucks	10½@11½	12 @12½
No. 3 chucks	9½@10½	11 @12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@17½
Veals, county dressed, per lb	@16
Western calves, choice	@16
Western calves, fair to good	@15
Western calves, common	@14
Grassers and buttermilks	@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@11¾
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@12¼
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@12½
Pigs	@12⅝

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb	@18
Lambs, choice	@16
Lambs, good	@15
Lambs, medium to good	@14½
Sheep, choice	@12
Sheep, medium to good	@12
Sheep, culls	@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg	@17½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg	@16¾
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg	@16½
Smoked picnics, light	@14½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@14
Smoked shoulders	@14
Smoked bacon, boneless	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17
Dried beef sets	@29
Smoked beef tongue, per lb	@20
Pickled bellies, heavy	@14½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	15 @19
Fresh pork loins, Western	13½@16½
Fresh pork tenderloins	@33
Frozen pork tenderloins	@28
Shoulders, city	@13½
Shoulders, Western	@13
Butts, regular	@13½
Butts, boneless	14½@15
Fresh hams, city	@17
Fresh hams, Western	@16½
Fresh picnic hams	@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs	$95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over	200.00@250.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	@14½c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	12½@13c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	45 @50c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	45 @90c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	25 @30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	@25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	@15c.	apiece
Mutton kidneys	@ 3c.	apiece
Livers, beef	@12c.	a pound
Oxtails	@15c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	@ 6c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@27c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	20 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @ 8½c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	15½@16c.	a pound
Blade meat	@12½c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2¾
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	90 @1.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@60
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@21
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@30
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@74
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@72
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s	@ 7½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	19¾	21¾
Pepper, Sing., black	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white	17	19
Pepper, red Zanzibar	14	17
Allspice	5½	7½
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	6	8
Cloves	17	20
Ginger	9	12
Mace	67	72

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated	@ 5
Crystals	5¼@ 6½
Powdered	@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .26
No. 2 skins	@ .24
No. 3 skins	@ .14
Branded skins	@ .18
Ticky skins	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .22
No. 1, 12½-14	@2.80
No. 2, 12½-14	@2.55
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 2½-14	@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@2.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@2.70
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.20
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.70
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.45
Branded kips	@1.90
Heavy branded kips	@2.25
Ticky kips	@2.15
Heavy ticky kips	@2.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED

Turkeys—	
Dry-picked, avg. per lb	17 @18
Chickens—	
Broilers, Western fancy, dry-picked	28 @30
Broilers, Western, scalded, avg	25 @26
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@18½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	16 @16½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, northerly, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.	@17
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., 4 lbs. avg.	@16½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb	11½@12
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@ 3.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers	@26
Fowls, choice	@18½
Roosters, old	@12½
Ducks, West. and So., per lb	14 @15
Geese, per lb., South. and West	@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	27 @27½
Creamery, Firsts	24½@26½
Process, Extras	22 @22½
Process, Firsts	20½@21½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	23 @25
Fresh gathered, ex. firsts	22 @22½
Fresh gathered, firsts	20 @21½
Fresh gathered, seconds	18 @19½
Fresh gathered, dirties	17 @18
Fresh gathered, checks	15 @16

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago		@ 2.60
Bone meal, steamed, per ton	21.00	@21.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.00	@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	2.55	@ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt		@ 2.90
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York		@ 3.00
Nitrate of soda—spot		@ 2.12½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York		@22.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	3.00	and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.65	and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.	7.00	@ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York and Baltimore	2.95	and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and Newport News	3.30	and 10c.
Wet, aciduiated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nominal@2.65	and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	2.60	@ 2.63
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%		@ 2.60
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50	@ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75	@ 4.00